The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

Exchange of Prisoners on the Basis of the Cartel of 1812.

Heavy Lists of Rebel Losses in the Late Battles.

ROWDYISM RAMPANT IN RICHMOND.

Gen. Johnston's Official Report of the Battle of Seven Pines.

Rebel Accounts of Gen. Pope's Movements.

AFFAIRS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

MOVEMENTS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Copies of Richmond and Petersburgh papers to the 23d inst. are received, and we give from them various extracts of interest. The leading editorial in the Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 23d, is upon the pending exchange of prisoners. It says:

"The basis of the exchange has been the cartel of 1812. This cartel marks an important era in this war. It is the acknowledgment of our *quasi* nationality. We are by it made belligerents, and the Government of the United States treats with the Government of the Confederate States through Commissioners."

The *Enquirer* claims that one more Confederate victory will end the war, and that "Commissioners for a truce and armistice will meet—these necessary preludes to peace."

The publication of the heavy list of rebel losses in the late battles before Richmond is continued in the *Enquirer*. The Seventh Virginia Regiment, which was in no engagement but that of Monday, 30th of June, carried into action about 225 men, and lost 111, nearly one-half.

The *Enquirer* has a long list of hospitals, including fifteen army hospitals, six private hospitals, and some thirty additional hospitals just opened. Hospital tents, it is stated, are being erected in Howard's Grove and Mayo's and Derrill's warehouses, and the Danville workshops in Manchester have also been opened for hospitals.

Rowdyism and disorder appear to have the upper hand in Richmond, and the *Enquirer* complains of bogus military guards "who shoot down men wantonly, and also do a great deal of mischief in the way of robbing and bruising." It also complains of "straggling desperadoes and runaways from camp whose fixed occupation is stealing, stabbing, bruising and rowdying."

The inflated condition of the Confederate paper currency has caused stocks to go up in proportion. The following sales are quoted:

10 shares of Petersburgh Railroad stock at $115.
25 shares of the Bank of the City of Petersburgh at $100.
12 shares of the Exchange Bank at $98.
5 shares of the Farmers' Bank at $95.
35 shares of the South Side Railroad at $31 50.
12 shares of the South Side Railroad at $31 50.

The *Enquirer* has another groan at the prices for marketing in Richmond. It says: "High prices are still raging, and the hucksters are making a mint of shinplasters."

Among the recent arrivals in Richmond are James M. Randall, the author of the secesh song, "My Maryland! My Maryland!" and Mr. Bonferd, (formerly law partner with Judah P. Benjamin,) both refugees from New-Orleans.

Dr. Garnett, son-in-law of Gov. Wise, is announced as not dead, but alive and well.

Counterfeit notes are alleged to be largely in circulation in Georgia.

THE BATTLE OF SEVEN PINES.

Gen. Johnston's official report of the battle of Seven Pines, appears under date of June 24. He excuses himself for the imperfections in his report by reason of his yet weak condition from his wounds. He charges upon Gen. Huger the fact that the Confederate plan to destroy the entire corps of Gen. Keyes was not realized, in consequence of Huger's delay in getting into position and ready for action. He claims as follows:

"We took in the battle of Seven Pines, ten pieces of artillery, six thousand muskets, one garrison flag and four regimental colors, beside a large quantity of tents and camp equipage. Major-Gen. Longstreet reports the loss in his command as being about three thousand; and Major-Gen. G. W. Smith reports his loss at twelve hundred and eighty-three. The loss of the enemy is stated in their own newspapers to have exceeded ten thousand, an estimate which no doubt is short of the truth."

EAST TENNESSEE.

Under the head of "Buell in a Tight Place," the *Enquirer* has the following dispatch:

Chattanooga, Monday, July 21.

The enemy is concentrating a large force at Tullahoma, forty miles the other side of Stevenson. Buell's army is in a tight place.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 21.

The train which left this city yesterday morning for the West, over the Central Railroad, was obstructed in its progress by a Yankee raid on Beaver Dam Station, about twenty-seven miles from Richmond. On nearing the above station, the train encountered several cross-ties and trees, which had been carefully laid upon the track, with a view to throw the train off, but which happily failed in the object intended.

This brought the train to a halt, when a citizen of the neighborhood came up and informed the conductor that a Yankee force had made its appearance at the station, about a quarter of a mile beyond, and were engaged in tearing up the railroad track. On the receipt of this intelligence the train put back with all possible speed, and arrived here about 2 o'clock P. M. It is also stated that the Yankees had fired the dépôt at Beaver Dam.

This is a most daring and independent raid of the Yankees, and must have been effected by a comparatively small force, as they are not known to be in any considerable numbers in that locality. The impression obtains that the party committing these depredations consisted of cavalry scouts from Caroline or Spotsylvania Counties, and that the raid was perpetrated with the hope of cutting off communication with our forces between this city and the Rapidan.

From a gentleman who left Beaver Dam on Saturday evening, we have ascertained some facts which possess interest in connection with the Yankee foray upon the Central Railroad. A young German has been for some time permitted to pass between that point and Fredericksburgh, keeping up a traffic in articles which he supposed would be readily purchased by the inhabitants. Only two or three days ago, he made his appearance at Beaver Dam Station, in company with two ladies from Fredericksburgh, who had received passports from the Federal commander at that place, and were on their way to Richmond to visit some relations.

The German also brought with him a sack of salt, and a quantity of lemons, which found ready sale; but he refused to receive Confederate notes in payment; nothing but gold would satisfy him. This circumstance excited some suspicion, but he was allowed to depart unmolested. While at Beaver Dam he had ample opportunities to make observations and to acquaint himself thoroughly with the situation of affairs in the vicinity; and very shortly after his return we hear of this Yankee raid, which was undertaken with a perfect knowledge that it might be done without any great danger. That the enemy received this information from this German peddler there is little doubt. Facts like this ought to incite our authorities to [illegible] vigilance.

Besides obstructing the railroad, the Yankees cut the telegraph wire, and we are thus unable to get positive information concerning the state of affairs at Beaver Dam station. It is belived, however, that the dépôt was destroyed by the Yankees, who retreated toward that point on the approach of the train, and a dense volume of smoke was soon afterward seen in the same direction.

THE DASH ON BEAVER DAM.

No train was sent West from the Central dépôt yesterday, but a dispatch was received last evening from Col. Fontaine announcing that the enemy had left the neighborhood, and that the necessary repairs to the road had been made. Consequently, a train will leave for Staunton this morning at the usual hour, and we have reason to believe that travel will not again be interrupted.

Enquirer has the following:

Capture of the Beaver Dam Bridge Burners.—Gen. Stuart's Cavalry are again at work, having just succeeded in overtaking a portion of the Yankee force engaged in burning the bridge at Beaver Dam. One Yankee Lieutenant and six privates were captured and one killed. The prisoners admit having been engaged in the recent raids.

THE ARMIES BELOW RICHMOND.

The utmost quiet continues on the lines in the vicinity of Richmond, and there is no probability that this first anniversary of the battle of Manassas will be celebrated by another attempt of the Grand Army to capture the "Rebel Capital." The exchange of prisoners is progressing as rapidly as circumstances will allow—a large number of the Yankee sick and wounded having been sent to City Point on Saturday, and others will be sent off by different routes.

A numerous fleet of Federal war vessels, gunboats and transports lays between Berkeley and Westover, and McClellan has probably been already reinforced by a large portion of Burnside's command. A soldier arrived in Richmond on Saturday evening with a finger shot off, and reported that he had been wounded by a Yankee picket stationed across the Pamunkey River, while he was near the White House, on this side.

According to his account, the enemy's pickets extend through the lower end of King William County to the river, but we have good reason for doubting it altogether. A gentleman who reached here two days ago from West Point, reports everything quiet in that neighborhood. There are few, if any, Federal soldiers about there, and but one gunboat has been seen since the great battles, when the whole fleet put off down the York in great haste and confusion.

Matters have been perfectly quiet in King and Queen since the affair at Walkerton; and the inhabitants generally believe that the Yankees are so busily employed in their preparations elsewhere that they have no leisure to pay their respects to their late entertainers.

AFFAIRS IN THE VALLEY.

Affairs in the neighborhood of Gordonsville, remain comparatively quiet, and at the date of our latest advices the enemy had made no demonstration in force on this side of the Rapidan. On Friday morning last an attack was made by the Yankee cavalry upon a small body of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry, near Orange Court House, which was gallantly resisted by our troops, who drove the enemy back, killing and wounding several, and taking forty-four prisoners.

The pursuit was kept up as far as the south bank of the river, across which the larger portion of the Yankees succeeded in swimming their horses, and made good their escape. The prisoners, who were brought to Richmond on Saturday evening by the Central train, belong chiefly to the Fifth New-York Cavalry Regiment. There is no loss reported on the Confederate side. Altogether this was a brilliant little affair.

Our last accounts from Gen. B. H. Robertson's command in the Valley, represent that he is conducting the campaign there with skill and success, and at the same time keeping a sharp eye upon the movements of the enemy east of the Blue Ridge.

SKIRMISH AT LURAY.

A skirmish occurred about a week since, between Luray and White House Ford, in which the Yankees were completely routed. It appears that Capt. Harry Gilmor, leading some five or six companies of Confederate cavalry, charged upon six squadrons of the enemy, and drove them through Luray, where the latter received reinforcements, and Capt. Gilmor retired in good order, and without loss, to the Ford.

Here he was reinforced, and again started in pursuit of the enemy, who fled before him and retreated through Thornton's Gap into Rappahannock County. By taking this route the Yankees, doubtless, hoped to draw our cavalry on until they reached the main body of their army; but it is presumed that Capt. Gilmor fully understood the motive. In this affair the enemy lost several in killed and wounded.

A line of telegraph is in process of construction between Harrisonburgh and Staunton, for military purposes, by means of which the Army of the Valley will be enabled to communicate directly with the capital.

AFFAIRS AT WINCHESTER.

By recent arrivals from Winchester we are placed in possession of reliable and interesting information of the operations of the Federal forces in the Lower Valley. The township, to Wednesday last, was unoccupied by the enemy, but about two miles northwest of the place they have strong fortifications erected on what is known as Snultz's Hill. From these fortifications they occasionally saluted the inhabitants with shells, as if to test the accuracy of the range of their guns upon the town.

They state that their force on the hill numbers 3,000, but our informant does not think that they exceed 1,500 or 2,000 at most. Since their return to Winchester, after the retreat of Banks, the Yankees have been decidedly cautious in all their movements, and manifest the greatest uneasiness in all their actions. They seem to dread the approach of Jackson and his forces, and are at all times prepared to skedaddle. The appointment of Pope had failed to lull their apprehensions. The force now in the vicinity of the town is understood to be a portion of the command of the reckless and unprincipled Geary.

FIGHT AT MIDDLETON.

On Tuesday evening last there was a fight at Middleton, on the Valley turnpike, about eight miles from Winchester, between our cavalry scouts and the pickets of the enemy, in which they sustained a loss of eight killed and wounded. The only loss suffered on our side was the wounding of a horse. This little skirmish had greatly excited the fears of the whole Federal camp, and they had withdrawn their pickets from that road entirely. The gentleman from whom we obtain our information says that he came through from Winchester to Staunton in a buggy without the slightest interruption the entire route.

Desertions among the Yankees were of frequent occurrence. In one instance, a guard of forty left Winchester with a lot of Confederate prisoners, who had been picked up at various points, and, before reaching Harper's Ferry, thirty of the forty deserted, and forty out of the gang of prisoners made their escape.

When the gentleman from whom we derive our information left the town, the enemy had strong pickets on the Berryville and Northwestern routes, as if anticipating a "rebel" approach on those roads.

THE CROPS.

The crops in Frederick, Clarke and Jefferson, were unusually good, but owing to the scarcity of labor, only a portion of the wheat harvest would be gathered. Many of the farmers were saving what they could, but others were permitting the wheat to stand in the field, without the entrance of a scythe. The Yankee commandant had issued a circular to the farmers to induce them to gather their grain, assuring them the Government would purchase it at a price hereafter to be fixed.

Our informant does not believe that there is any Federal force between Winchester and Harper's Ferry, and only a small force at that point.

DISAPPOINTED.

It was intended, on Saturday, to send away five hundred of the Yankee wounded. The cars not being able to take so many, some were forced to return. A number, who appeared to be quite young, shed tears freely at the idea of coming back.

REFUSING TO TAKE CONFEDERATE MONEY.

A resident of the neighborhood of the White House, on the Pamunkey, named Geo. W. Adams, has been brought to this city and lodged in prison, for exhibiting the influence of his late Yankee neighbors to the extent of refusing to take Confederate money.

PAROLED FOR EXCHANGE.

On Saturday last, Capt. Charles J. Whiting, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, was paroled, to return home and effect a special exchange of himself for Capt. George H. Smith, C. S. A, who was taken prisoner at Rich Mountain, last Summer.

DISBANDED.

The First Regiment Virginia Volunteers has, it is stated, been disbanded. It has been one of the bravest and most useful in the army. When disbanded, it had hardly over fifty men, the remnant of four battles.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

Jackson, Thursday, July 17, 1862.

The enemy continue shelling Vicksburgh. The lower fleet has moved up about a mile. It is believed that the Yankees will attempt to capture the ram *Arkansas*, if they lose half their fleet in doing so. The enemy's loss in the late engagement is supposed to have been five hundred.

Vicksburgh, Saturday, July 19.

The ram *Arkansas* is being repaired, and will soon be ready for action. The enemy have been leisurely shelling the city to-day. Nothing damaged—"nobody hurt." One of the enemy's gunboats passed Natchez yesterday, towed by another boat, which was patched hugely. Six vessels have gone below Natchez in a damaged condition.

GEN. CURTIS CROSSES THE MISSISSIPPI.

Grenada, Friday, July 18.

Information has been received by Gen. Jeff. Thompson, this morning, that Curtis crossed the Mississippi River yesterday with four thousand men, to a point opposite Helena, Ark. It is supposed that the rest of his command has followed by this time.

GEN. BRAGG THREATENING ACTIVE OPERATIONS.

A recent number of the Grenada (Miss.) *Appeal* says:

"Gen. Bragg has issued a general order assuming the command of the army of the West, as successor to Gen. Beauregard, who has been relieved. He concludes as follows:

'A few more days of needful preparation and organization and I shall give our banners to the breeze—shall lead you to emulate the soldiers of the Confederacy in the East, and with the confident trust you will gain additional honors to those you have already won on other fields; but be prepared to undergo privation and labor with cheerfulness and alacrity.'"

FROM BATON ROUGE.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 22.

Rev. Henry T. Lee, of West Baton Rouge, La., which place he left two weeks ago, has arrived in this city. He gives an interesting account of affairs in Baton Rouge, the Capital, and the vicinity. The people of Baton Rouge are immovable in their loyalty to the Confederate States. The Union force there under Gen. Williams, is about 1,800, about half of whom are sick. It is a common sight to see the Yankee soldiers lying sick in the store doors, and squads of them totter from the Hospital doors to any place they can find in the streets where a breath of air may cool their fever-racked frames. For some time before Mr. Lee left, the citizens of West Baton Rouge were not allowed to cross the river to Baton Rouge unless on "parole"—a ceremony which is described as nearly equal to taking the oath of allegiance.

The force at the capital might easily be captured by a sudden dash made by our troops from Camp Moore, which is only 70 miles from there. It is a camp of instruction, under Gen. Ruggles, and does not seem to be much feared by the Unionists, who make frequent raids into the country. Not long since a party of Unionists surprised a straggling Mississippi company at Amite Bridge, 24 miles from camp, and captured eight of them. They were in turn surprised by a party of impromptu guerrillas, and the prisoners retaken. The Yankees lost three killed, and their bodies were all the spoils with which they returned to Baton Rouge.

The negroes, so far, have proved very faithful to their owners, even under the immediate presence of the enemy. Two regiments of Massachusetts and Connecticut troops went to the farms of Col. H. W. Allen and Capt. R. B. Chinn, where they camped, and marauded, and tampered with the negroes to their hearts' content, but with little effect on the slaves. Only one case occurred where the negroes on the plantation (Dr. Nolan's) refused to work, and then they were told to go off with their white brethren. They started, but were captured and brought back by some planters. In Baton Rouge the Indiana regiments had a row with the New-England regiments about the "contrabands" who had escaped from their masters, and arrived in that City. The Indiana soldiers assisted the masters to reclaim the fugitives, which was resisted by the New-England men.

Gen. Williams had issued an order against negro stealing, and Commodore Farragut had declared that he would not tolerate it; but the citizens did not put much faith in this, particularly, as the latter officer took off 300 fugitive slaves with his fleet when it sailed from Vicksburgh.

The people in the country are preparing to move back from the bank of the river, in accordance with Gen. Van Dorn's recommendation, and in three months the banks of the Mississippi, from Baton Rouge to New-Orleans, will be tenantless. The river this year has been fifteen inches higher than ever known before, and crevasses of unusual magnitude have occurred. In the rear of our informant's residence there was a body of water 50 miles wide.

THE YANKEES IN CULPEPPER.

From the Lynchburgh Republican.

The Yankees have retreated into Culpepper. They are estimated to number between 30,000 and 40,000, and are mainly stationed in Culpepper and Madison. The report of the taking of Madison Court-house by the enemy is confirmed. After the skirmish on Friday morning at Orange Court-house, our cavalry retired toward Gordonsville, and the enemy mustering courage, advanced as far as Madison, on Run Station, four miles from Gordonsville, where they captured two of the section-masters on the railroad. About the time of their arrival there, our troops having been reinforced, made their appearance, and a grand stampede commenced among the enemy. Our men pursued them some two miles, and captured some seventy of them, who were sent to Richmond on Saturday. There need be no fears of the enemy in that quarter.

SEIZURES.

Government officers, last week, seized a large amount of sugar and some 500 barrels of flour, which were stored in Charlotte, N. C. Thirty cents per pound was allowed for the sugar. The sugar and flour both were taken for the soldiers.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

Shelling the Rebel Batteries—Their Guns Silent—The Canal.

Memphis, Tuesday, July 22.

The advices from Vicksburgh are to Sunday night. They say that our mortars have been shelling the rebel batteries for several hours, but have failed to elicit any reply.

Commodore Farragut's fleet silenced all their guns while running down last night.

The canal has been completed, but the water will not be let into it until the river rises.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, July 24.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, Capt. Blethew, from New-York, reached Fortress Monroe last evening, on her way to Harrison's Landing, with vegetables for the army—an article they have been suffering for for a long time.

The flag-of-truce-boat *Canonicus*, went up James River yesterday morning, and returned early this morning to Fortress Monroe, where she only remained a few minutes, and then steamed off in the direction of York River.

The steamers *Spaulding* and *Knickerbocker* arrived at Fortress Monroe last evening with 600 Union prisoners from Richmond. The *Knickerbocker* goes to Philadelphia and the *Spaulding* to New-York. They will both leave here this evening for their respective destinations.

The sailing vessels, schooners, &c., which have been laying up the James River for some time, near James Island, have within a few days dropped down the river, and anchored in the Roads just above Fortress Monroe. I have not yet learned the cause of this move.

Large Union forces of artillery are reinforcing those already at Yorktown.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., Friday, July 25.

There were several commitments to Military Prison, to-day, among them Rod. W. H. Hopson, recently in the rebel army, who will be sent south of the National lines.

Advices from Tuscumbia state that 6,000 bales of cotton were burned by guerrillas in that neighborhood within ten days. It is further stated that the rebels in the cotton-burning districts are in favor of the Secessionists letting them sell and get gold from Union men and their agents, and then destroy the property thus paid for.

Louisville, Thursday, July 24.

A party of twenty-two guerrillas in Todd County were attacked, mistaken for Nationals, by another rebel squad of forty, coming into Kentucky. The former whipped the latter. Of both parties seven or eight were killed, and quite a number wounded.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

An Attack Expected from Jackson and Ewell.

Gen. Pope Orders that no More Guards shall be Placed Over the Property of Rebels.

Headquarters Army of Virginia,
Washington, July 25, 1862.

General Orders, No. 1.—Hereafter no guards will be placed over private houses or private property of any description whatever. Commanding officers are responsible for the conduct of the troops under their command, and the articles of war and regulations of the army provide ample means for restraining them to the full extent required for discipline and efficiency. Soldiers were called into the field to do battle against the enemy, and it is not expected that their force and energy shall be wasted in the protection of the private property of those most hostile to the Government. No soldier, serving in this army shall hereafter be employed in such service.

By command of Major-Gen. POPE.
Geo. D. Ruggles, Col., A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

LATE REPORTS FROM THE ADVANCE.

Little Washington, Rappahannock County, Va.,
Wednesday, July 23, 1862.

The report recently telegraphed from Warrenton that Jackson was at or near Gordonsville is confirmed from other sources, which state that he is at Louisa Court-house with 24,000 men, and Ewell, with a corps of Jackson's command, is at Gordonsville, making a total of 30,000 men. His present intention is said to be to assume the offensive and break our lines, and if successful, to demonstrate upon Washington, for the purpose of drawing off our forces from Richmond.

As many misstatements have been published in regard to the expedition commanded by Gen. Hatch, it may not be inappropriate to make the following statements, as given by a returned officer:

After reaching Culpepper, Gen. Hatch pushed his whole force to the Rapidan, where, in consequence of the destruction of the bridges and the high stage of the water, he was compelled to leave his artillery and infantry. With his cavalry he pushed on to Orange Court-house, where he learned that the enemy were in large force at Gordonsville. He sent thence a company of the Virginia Cavalry toward Gordonsville, who approached within six miles of the latter place, and confirmed the report of the enemy's presence and strength.

On Friday, the 18th, two brigades, supposed to be commanded by Gen. Ewell, made their appearance at Orange, and on Saturday, after a severe skirmishing, Gen. Hatch fell back, recrossed the Rapidan, and arrived at Culpepper on Sunday. During this time twenty-eight men of Co. A, New-York Cavalry, were captured by the enemy, owing, it is said, to the incredulity of the commanding officer, who did not believe a statement that the enemy were advancing in force upon his outpost station. Two or three men, whose horses were saddled, made their escape.

After returning to Culpepper Gen. Hatch made another incursion to Madison and thence northward to Sperryville, ascertaining that the enemy were not in force in that direction.

That Jackson is in great force at Louisa and Gordonsville is beyond doubt, and that he intends to attack us at an early day is fully believed. Gen. Pope's forces here have no objection, but rather desire that he will make the attempt.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Health of the Troops Improving—Fresh Vegetables to be Furnished Them.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Thursday, July 24.

The rebel officers who met the last flag of truce stated that Capt Reddle, of Gen. McClellan's Staff, was not killed in the late battles, but died at Richmond on Sunday last.

The health of our troops is rapidly improving.

Col. Clark, Commissary of the Army, has decided on furnishing the troops with vegetables fresh from the Northern markets. The first supply will arrive this week.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

A Review of Gen. Sumner's Corps d'Armee—The Drill and Appearance of the Men—Secesh Present—Sanitary Condition of the Camps—Surgical Matters, &c.

Army of the Potomac, Wednesday, July 23, 1862.

Yesterday Gen. Sumner reviewed the troops comprising his army corps. The ceremony was performed in the early part of the day, so that the men might not become fatigued and exhausted from exposure to the hot sun. Gen. McClellan was upon the ground, and, in company with Gen. Sumner, rode along the lines, after which they took a station near the centre of the columns, where a fine opportunity was afforded them to notice the bearing and drill of the men as they marched off the field toward their camp. The ground selected for the review was a large level plain about half a mile from the camp—between it and the James River. Without any exaggeration, the troops presented an excellent appearance, and their movements, marching and countermarching were performed with order and precision. In consequence of sickness and other incidents of war, many of the regiments have been reduced to small numbers, but it is to be hoped that the ranks will be speedily replenished with the reinforcements which are now being raised for that purpose. The families of Dr. Minge and Mr. Seldon, inhabitants of the locality about Westover, were driven around the field in vehicles rather primitive in their style, but which, nevertheless, enabled the occupants to see for once a portion of the army whose valor and *morale* challenge the admiration of every loyal man. Whether the Secession proclivities of the abovementioned families prevented them from being favorably impressed with the grand spectacle, is a point which they themselves are best able to decide. It is a matter of subordinate importance to our troops in what estimation they are held by rebellion sympathizers, provided dangerous information in regard to their movements, and the plan of the campaign, be not transmitted through the same source to the enemy.

For quite a period, until within the past three or four days, the sanitary condition of the camp, especially that part of it bordering on the river, has been anything but commendable. The fact that the ground was unobjectionable in respect to position and purity at the time the army first occupied it, rather induced a tendency on the part of those charged with the police duty of the camp to neglect this very essential branch of the service, apparently upon the supposition that no matter how much fetid, diseased and decomposed matter lay upon the surface, thereby engendering sickness, and daily imperiling the health and lives of thousands of true and brave men, nature would furnish its own remedy, and eventually overcome the noxious and poisonous influence which threatened us. At present we can state with pleasure that the sanitary condition of the camp has been wonderfully improved, and the cause of complaint nearly eradicated through the efforts of Capt. Norton, the active and efficient Quartermaster-in-Chief of Porter's army corps, who has, during the past four days, labored with untiring zeal to produce this beneficial change.

To the energy and good sense of Capt. Norton, the army corps to which he is attached is also indebted for a cemetery now in course of preparation. The ground selected for the purpose is situated in about the centre of a piece of woods not far from the present location of the camp. It will accommodate 500 bodies, and is designed for the exclusive use of Gen. Porter's command.

The hospital upon the premises known as the Berkeley estate, has gained a judicious and successful manager in the person of Dr. A. E. Stocker, of Philadelphia. Prior to his assignment to this position, he was attached to Gen. McCall's Staff as Medical Director of the Division. The large number of patients in the hospital necessarily renders the duties many and onerous, but the Doctor performs his part conscientiously and to the purpose. He receives valuable aid from a number of the profession who have lately been appointed to fill the office they hold. The hospital department is divided into wards, each one of which has its own supervision, the whole under the control of Dr. Stocker.

On the 21st inst., the number of patients in the hospital was 768. On the preceding day 53 were received and 39 dismissed. It is not thought advisable to publish the names of those remaining in the hospital from the fact that changes are taking place every day, and that two or three times a week a great many are sent home on transports. The effect of a list would be to misinform the friends and relatives whom it is intended to serve, as what is correct today might be full of errors long before it got into print on account of deaths, dismissals and the granting of furloughs. The following is a list of deaths that have taken place in the hospital since the 18th instant:

Griffin Sheldon, Co. D, 18th New-York—typhoid fever—died on board the *Vanderbilt*; Alfred Norcross, Co. C, 3d New-Jersey—fever; Frederick Hould, 4th New-York Battery—fever; Carl Englebretch, Co. G, 64th New-York—brain fever; Mathew B. Harrison, Co. F, 7th Pennsylvania Reserve—fever; J. W. L. Morrison, Co. I, Berdan's Sharpshooters—fever; Wm. Mitchell, Battery M, 5th U. S. Artillery—fever; John Malone, Co. K, 7th Michigan—fever.

Dr. Whitesell, late of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, died in the hospital last night. His sickness was brain fever. For some time before his illness he rendered valuable aid by attending to the sick and wounded in the hospital.

Of late there has been considerable said with reference to the manner in which army Surgeons perform their duty on the field of battle. The most prominent fault, alleged by persons who apparently know little or nothing of the task required of Surgeons, and the many obstacles against which they have to contend in time of an engagement, consists in the Surgeons not having at their disposal a sufficient number of effective assistants, more ambulances and a larger supply of medical stores, to the end that immediate and valuable aid may be rendered the wounded.

Now, it must be borne in mind that red-tapeism has its fangs buried as deep in this as in most other branches of the service, and that the Surgeons are not responsible for the regulations which cripple them in a measure from acting out their own inclinations. If the Medical Directors were free to use their own judgments, they would have, instead of broken-down, abandoned horses to draw ambulances, frightened musicians, and convalescent hospital stewards to convey the wounded, careless, inexperienced and youthful drivers to dash over the ground as if running a race, and a short supply of ambulances, stretchers and medical stores in the field,—good horses, able-bodied men, trustworthy drivers, and an abundance of everything that would be of practical benefit to the wounded. It is absolutely essential that the system which now governs the surgeons should be changed, in order to effect the desired result. Dr. Hamilton, the esteemed Medical Director of Gen Keyes' Army Corps, wisely suggests that the Medical Department should be supplied with a special Quartermaster. This would doubtless be of great advantage, and tend, to a certain extent, to prevent the delay which is now occasioned. It is understood that Dr. Letterman, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, is engaged in drafting a plan which is intended to embrace the proposed changes, and which will, in due season, be presented to the proper authorities for their consideration.

The sanitary steamer *Commodore* proceeded to City Point yesterday, for the purpose of taking away more of our wounded now in the hands of the enemy. Dr. W. E. Coale has charge of the Commission.

No important movements of any kind have taken place since the arrival of the army at Harrison's Bar. Numerous conjectures are afloat as to the designs of McClellan, and the probable time that will elapse ere another movement is made. Every one has his own theory, but nothing definite has transpired in regard to either particular. WHIT.

AFFAIRS IN MEMPHIS.

Gen. Sherman in Command—All Orders to be Carried Out.

Memphis, Tuesday, July 22.

Major-Gen. Sherman has assumed command of this City. He will enforce all orders issued by his predecessors. Four hundred persons took the oath of allegiance. One hundred and thirty received passes to go South. Many expected that upon Gen. Sherman's arrival, the order, requiring them to take the oath or leave, would be modified, and have delayed taking action until to-day, consequently the Provost Marshal's office was thronged with applicants soliciting passes to go South, and those desiring to take the required oath.

A RECRUITING MEETING.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of July 19, reports a meeting which was held in that city on the preceding evening to secure recruits for a National regiment. Col. Nabers, an old resident of Memphis, spoke. He referred to the fact that Gov. Johnson, soon after his coercion speech in the Senate, had been hung and burnt in effigy in front of the Adams-street engine-house by the secession mob, which then ruled the city, and expressed the hope that that great man would be here soon, and that all Union-loving men might be permitted to hear his voice raised again for "the Union, the Constitution and enforcement of the laws," and from the very stand where the great indignity had been offered him. Col. Nabers said that the Government of the United States would protect the persons and property of loyal citizens, and that no other had any claim to protection, since no one had a right to claim the protection of a Government which he wished to destroy. He knew not how it was with others, but as for himself, he was glad to say, that since the arrival of the Federal army, he had been as amply protected in his property and his rights under the Constitution as he could have desired, and presumed the same could be affirmed of all other loyal citizens.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARRIVAL.

From the Bulletin, July 19.

Gen. W. T. Sherman's Division, which, ever since the evacuation of Corinth, has been occupying the line of road between that point and Memphis, marched into town yesterday, and are now encamped in the outskirts.

We understand that Gen. Sherman assumes command of this post to-day.

There are now sufficient troops in and about the city to quiet any apprehensions which the more timid minded might feel of any attack on the city by the Confederate troops.

The Funeral of Ex-President Van Buren.

Kinderhook, Friday, July 25.

The funeral of Ex-President Van Buren will take place on Monday, July 28, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, from the Reformed Dutch Church of Kinderhook.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Thursday, July 24.

The ship *Saracen*, from Boston, has arrived here with four feet of water in her hold. One hundred and fifty tons of merchandise had to be thrown overboard,

OUR NAVY.

It Consisted of 88 Ships in 1861, and now Numbers 292.

55 Wooden and 23 Iron-clad Men-of-war Built in One Year.

Nearly 200 Vessels Purchased and Armed by the Navy Department.

All the Newly Built Vessels Afloat and on Duty, Except 3 Frigates and 12 Iron-clads.

12 Men-of-war and Nearly 3,000 Men Still on Foreign Squadrons.

Full List of Naval Vessels—Accurate Report of Changes in Squadrons and Other Casualties—Our Iron-clad Fleet—About 14 Iron-clad Vessels in Commission—More New Men-of-war to be Constructed.

The rebellion has enabled us to show the Powers of the world that our naval resources have been almost as erroneously estimated abroad as our military power. Twelve months ago we had 88 vessels of war, of all kinds, about 30 of which were steamers. We have now 290 vessels, all of which are propelled by steam, except a few sailing corvettes and frigates which can at any time be cut down, converted into iron plated rams or sloops-of-war, and propelled by steam. We had 8,000 sailors and marines a year ago. There are now over 23,000 seamen in the United States naval service; the marine corps has been doubled, and, besides, a proportionate increase of officers on the regular staff, Commanders, Lieutenants and minor officers, have been easily obtained for nearly 200 vessels, purchased or chartered for war purposes. These are facts which should make European Nations hesitate before they still further tax our resources.

The public has been for some months anxiously looking out for the *Naval Register*, which is published annually by the Navy Department for the information of the naval service, and all others whom it may concern. The last *Register* appeared on the 1st of January, 1861, and of course, is no more an indicator of our navy in 1862, than the City *Directory* of 1840 is of New-York to-day. The publication of the regular edition of the annual has been delayed this year in consequence of the great alteration effected in every branch of the navy, and the almost daily continuance of important changes. The *Register* gives three items of intelligence *in extenso*: 1st, the names and stations of vessels; 2d, the names and stations of officers; 3d, the names and strength of squadrons. The first we furnish to-day in as complete and accurate a manner as is possible. *All the changes in the regular naval vessels, the newly constructed craft, and those blotted from the books of the Department*, will be found below. The publication of the names and stations of officers could not be attempted even by Mr. Welles' most intelligent subordinate, with any hope of success. Every day—nay, every hour—persons are obtaining temporary commissions as "volunteer" officers, whose services will not survive their uniforms. They will be dismissed when there is no further business for them. The names and strength of our foreign squadrons are given in full, such as they are. A list of purchased vessels—not, however, *corrected up to date*, is also annexed. We do not pretend to accuracy in the last particular, and give the names of bought vessels merely to complete the sketch.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

The Secretary of the Navy, in his last annual report, said:

"Most of the public armed vessels being of such size and draught of water that they could render only imperfect blockading service, immediate measures were taken by the Department to carry into effect the policy of the Government, in advance of the special session of Congress, by contracting for the construction of twenty-three steamers, which should be of light draught, but heavy armament. Congress, at the regular session, had authorized the building of seven screw steamers, and as there were four yards, in each of which two might be built, the Department, in the existing emergency, and in anticipation of the action of Congress when it should convene, directed the construction of eight, dividing them into two classes of about one thousand and fourteen hundred tons, respectively. At the special session, Congress not only sanctioned the action of the Department in the construction of these thirty-one steamers, but it authorized the further construction of twelve side-wheel steamers of light draught, and of six of larger capacity, to be modeled and built specially for speed."

The original plan of building the new vessels has been departed from in some respects; and a number of iron-clad gunboats, not alluded to in the report, have also been built.

The following is a brief summary of the new steamers constructed especially for the United States Government within the last twelve months:

Wooden gunboats (by contract)	23
Wooden gunboats (by the Department)	9
Side-wheel steamers (by the Department)	12
Steam-frigates (by the Department)	4
Iron-clad gunboats (by contract)	7
Rams	9
Iron-plated vessels	16
Grand total	80

Of these, all save the iron-clads and the four steam-frigates, are afloat and finished.

The addition of these vessels makes the following difference between the Registers of 1861 and 1862:

OUR NAVY.

1861.		1862.	
Sailing ships-of-the-line.	10	Sailing ships-of-the-line.	6
Sailing frigates	10	Sailing frigates	5
Sailing corvettes	20	Sailing corvettes	16
Sailing brigs	3	Sailing brig	1
First-class screw steam frigates	7	First-class screw steam frigates	9
First-class steam corvet's	6	First-class steam corvet's	6
First-class side-wheel steamers	4	First-class side-wheel steamers	14
Second-class steamers	8	Second class steamers	17
Third-class screw st'm'rs	5	Third-class screw st'm'rs	27
Third-class side-wheel	4	Third-class side-wheel	4
Storeships	3	Storeships	8
Permanent (anchored) storeships	6	Permanent (anchored) storeships	7
Steam tenders	2	Steam tenders	2
Iron-clad frigates	—	Iron-clad frigates	2
Iron-clad gunboats	—	Iron-clad gunboats	23
Rams	—	Rams	9
		Purchased vessels	136
Total in 1861	88	Total in 1862	292

It will be observed that in one year we have *constructed alone* (78) within ten vessels of the entire number of ships on the Naval Register of 1861 (88).

THE NEW GUNBOAT FLEET.

Eight new navy-built [illegible]nty-two built by contract, and eight for service on the Western rivers—the latter being mailed with iron. We append the names and a general description of the twenty-two built by contract, the whole of them being alike, except in the armaments in a few instances. These vessels were constructed for the War Department, but the late Congress sanctioned their transfer to the Navy. The names of the twenty-two are:

Name.	Where Built.	By Whom.
Ottawa	New-York	J. A. Westervelt.
Pembina	New-York	Thomas Stack.
Seneca	New-York	J. Simpson.
Chippewa	New-York	Webb & Bells.
Winona	New-York	C. & R. Poillon.
Unadilla	New-York	John Englis.
Wissahickon	Philadelphia	John Tynn.
Sciota	Philadelphia	John Birley.
Itasca	Philadelphia	Hillman & Streaker.
Huron	Boston	Paul Curtis.
Chocura	Boston	Curtis & Tilden.
Sagamore	Boston	Messrs. Sampson.
Katahdin	Bath, Me	Larrabee & Allen.
Marblehead	Newburyport	G. W. Jackman, Jr.
Taoma	Wilmington	W. & A. Thatcher.
Pinola	Baltimore	J. J. Abrahams.
Kanawha	East Haddam	E. G. & W. H. Goodspeed.
Owasco	Mystic River	Maxon, Fish & Co.
Kennebec	Thomaston, Me	G. W. Lawrence.
Aroostook	Kennebunk, Me	A. W. Sampson.
Kineo	Portland, Me	J. W. Dyer.
Penobscot	Belfast, Me	C. P. Curtis.
Cayuga	Portland, Conn	Gildersleeve & Son.

THE HULL.

They are of a uniform size and armament, being 158 feet in length on the load line from fore side of the rabbet of the stern to the after side of the forward stern post; their extreme breadth 28 feet; depth of hold, from inside floor timber to under side of deck plank, amidships, 12 feet.

Keel, white oak, sided 13 inches, and not more than four pieces in the keel. The garboard strakes are 6 inches in thickness. The frame of young white oak, free from sap, and not grain cut. The diagonal braces of the best iron, 3½ inches wide and ½ inch thick. The running bottom plank of white oak, 3½ inches in thickness, each fastened with 3 locust trenail and one composition spike in each strake.

The engine and boiler kelsons are of white oak or yellow pine, of different dimensions.

DECKS.

The berth-deck plank of yellow pine, and of two and a half inches in thickness. Gun-deck knees of white oak, and hanging knees to each end of every beam. The upper-deck beams of yellow pine. The upper deck of the same material, four inches in thickness, and six and a half inches wide. The topgallant forecastle, fourteen feet in length, and built strongly, so as to mount a light rifled gun on it. The water-closets, &c., are placed under this deck. The beds for the pivot guns are of white oak, one and a half inches thick, and run flush with the main deck, and are fastened with composition bolts.

CABINS, STATEROOMS, ETC.

Each stateroom is ventilated with one air-port, and there are four on each side of the berth deck. The cabins, ward-rooms and steerages are fitted plainly, but with a view to comfort.

All of them are schooner-rigged.

The following are the dimensions of the spars:

	Length, feet.	Head, feet.
Foremast, including brace	72	8½
Mainmast, including brace	72	7
Foretopmast, including brace	43	5
Maintopmast, including brace	43	5
Bowsprit, out board	14	—
Bowsprit, in board	10	—
Fore Gaff, including head	30	2
Main Gaff, including head	30	5
Main Boom	56	—
Square Sail yard	42	—

RIGGING, BOATS, ETC.

The rigging is of the best water-rotted American or Russia hemp.

Each carries four boats, one as a launch. (A launch can carry a twelve-pound howitzer and about thirty men.)

GROUND TACKLE.

Three anchors of 1,500 pounds; one stream anchor, 600 pounds; one kedge of 400 pounds, and one of 200 pounds, with three cables, each 100 fathoms in length, of 1½ wire, studded links, with hawsers of various sizes and lengths, constitute their ground tackling.

ENGINES.

They are propelled by two horizontal backaction engines, with 30-inch cylinders and 18 inches stroke. LIWALL's surface condenser is used. Each engine is complete in itself, and can be worked independently of the other. The engines and boilers sustain a continuous pressure of 30 pounds per square inch above the atmosphere.

BOILERS.

There are in each two of MARTIN's patent tubular boilers, each having a grate surface of eighty-eight and five-sixths square feet, and 2,700 square feet of heating surface. An auxiliary engine and boiler are attached to each for pumping purposes, and to propel a Dunphel blower to furnish draft to the furnaces.

SCREW.

The screw is fixed, not hoisting out of the water, like those of our steam-frigates, and is four-bladed, of the most approved pattern.

The bids on the hulls varied from $55,000 to $90,000, and for the engines from $35,000 to $48,000. There were from 100 to 150 bidders for the hulls. The time in which the bidders proposed to comply with their obligation ranged, as to the hulls, from 60 to 105 days, and, as to the engines, from 60 to 160 days, within which period they were approximately completed.

THE NAVY-BUILT GUNBOATS.

The following have been built by the Navy Department:

	Where Built.	Tons.	Guns.
Kearsage	Portsmouth, N. H.	1,020	13
Ossipu	Portsmouth, N. H.	1,020	13
Housatonic	Charlestown, Mass.	1,020	13
Wachusett	Charlestown, Mass.	1,020	13
Juniata	Philadelphia, Penn.	1,020	13
Tuscarora	Philadelphia, Penn.	1,020	13
Adirondack	New-York	1,020	13
Oneida	New-York	1,020	13

The following descriptions of two of these vessels will give all the desired information about them.

THE HOUSATONIC.

This vessel was launched at Charlestown, Mass., on the 19th November, 1861. She is 208 feet long between perpendiculars, but over all, from the billet-head to the taffrail, she is 235 feet; has 38 feet extreme breadth of beam, and 16 feet ten inches depth. Her frame is built solid on the floor up to the turn of the bilges, and is caulked inside and outside, so that she would float if her bottom planking were torn off; and in addition to this, she is diagonally cross-braced with iron, the braces are bolted through the frames, and riveted together at every intersection between the frames; she is also planked and sealed with selected seasoned white oak, and is square fastened with copper and iron throughout—the copper below the line of flotation, and the iron above it. Intended to carry a very heavy armament, she is very strongly built of the best materials, and has been fairly finished. Her engine-room is inclosed by water-tight compartments, and other means will be introduced as she is fitted out, to protect her against sinking, in case of accident, or to enable those on board to repair readily the effects of hostile shot.

She has a magnificent gun-deck, and her berth-deck and other internal arrangements are well designed, but cannot yet be seen to advantage, as they are not completed, nor will they be until the engines are on board.

She will be rigged with masts and yards, and upon them will be her principal reliance when cruising, for her motive power is auxiliary, to be used only in cases of emergency.

Her armament will consist of two 11-inch guns, mounted on circular railways; one 24-pound rifled-gun, and six long 32-broadside-guns.

THE ADIRONDACK.

This vessel sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, with sealed orders, on Thursday, the 17th inst. As no description of her has hitherto appeared, we append a brief one. The *Adirondack* is one of the new steam corvettes ordered by the Government, was built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and launched on WASHINGTON's birth-day, the 22d of February last. She is a wooden vessel, having been far advanced toward construction before the advantages of iron-clad ships were so manifest as they are now. She is 237 feet 2 inches long, "over all," has a breadth of beam of 38 feet, a depth of hold 10 feet 11½ inches, and draws 14 feet of water. Her machinery is of the first class, and was constructed at the Novelty Works, in this City. It consists of two horizontal back-acting engines, with cylinders forty-two inches in diameter, and thirty inches stroke. The boilers, of which two splendid ones have been put up, on MARTIN's patent, provided with the latest improvements of the inventor. The propeller is a true bladed, true screw, fourteen feet three inches in diameter, with proportionate pitch. SEWALL's celebrated tonface condenser is attached to the machinery, and a distilling apparatus, capable of distilling 300 gallons of water in twenty-four hours. Her model was designed in Washington by the United States constructor, so that she is a regular navy-built man-of-war.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

These vessels were also built under the immediate supervision of naval officials. Their names are:

	Tons.	Built at
Tioga	800 to 1,200	Boston.
Tennessee	800 to 1,200	Boston.
Sonoma	800 to 1,200	Portsmouth.
Mahaska	800 to 1,200	Portsmouth.
Paul Jones	800 to 1,200	Baltimore.
Port Royal	800 to 1,200	New-York.
Miami	800 to 1,200	Philadelphia.
Cimerone	800 to 1,200	Bordentown, N. J.
Octorara	800 to 1,200	New-York.
Conamough	800 to 1,200	Portsmouth.

The *Octorara*, the flag-ship of Capt. PORTER's mortar flotilla, is a specimen vessel of this class. She was launched at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Her dimensions are: Over all, 207 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; tonnage, about 800 tons; draft of water, 6 feet, 9 inches. Her machinery has been constructed at the Arptine Iron Works. The *Octorara* is supplied with steering apparatus at each end, after the manner of a ferry-boat. She is one of the most serviceable vessels of her size in the Navy. Her armament consists of two 11-inch guns amidships, and two rifled Parrott guns.

THE STEAM FRIGATES.

The steam frigates ordered are not afloat. Their names are as follows:

Vessels.	Tons.	Building at
Ticonderoga	1,600	New-York.
Lackawanna	1,600	New-York.
Canandaigua	1,600	New-York.
Shenandoah	1,600	Philadelphia.
Sacramento	1,600	Portsmouth.
Monongahela	Not of the same tonnage.	

The *Sacramento* was launched on the 29th of April last, at Portsmouth. The *Lackawanna*, now nearly ready for launching at Brooklyn, is a fair specimen of these frigates. We subjoin a short account of her:

THE LACKAWANNA.

The *Lackawanna* is a "single-banked" frigate, 262 feet long over all; 235 feet long on load line; extreme breadth of beam, 33 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 17 feet 10 inches; tonnage, 1,600 tons, and a proportionate draft of water. She has been constructed under the superintendence of Naval Constructor DELANO, who has built some of our crack vessels. The masts, of which she will have three, are preparing for her in the spar department. The machinery of the *Lackawanna* will be about the most perfect of any got up for the Navy Department. It is now nearly complete, and consists of two horizontal back-acting engines, with cylinders 42 inches in diameter and 30 inches stroke. There are three of MARTIN's patent boilers, which are now the only ones, we believe, used in the service. The propeller is a fixed brass one, fully 15 feet diameter, and 17 feet 6 inches mean pitch. The condenser is SEWALL's patent, similar in all respects to that used in the gunboats recently built. The engines, with their accompanying attributes, will be taken over to the Navy-yard when the *Lackawanna* is launched. She is in ship-house No. 2, and was put on the stocks late last year, some months before the *Ticonderoga's* keel was laid.

OUR IRON-CLAD FLEET.

The vessels constituting the iron-clad fleet of the United States are being constructed and plated as follows:

The steam-frigate *Roanoke*, formerly a 40-gun vessel, is now being mailed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, with 4½-inch iron.

The *New-Ironsides* is almost finished at Philadelphia. She has also been fully described.

The *Monitor*, the famous Ericsson Battery; the *Galena*, the "Mystic" vessel; the *Naugatuck*, the small Stevens Battery.

The following is a statement in brief of other iron-clad vessels building:

Three hulls and six turrets, by T. F. ROWLAND, at Greenpoint. Three sets of engines and boilers for these three hulls are being built at the Delamater Iron Works, New-York City.

Two hulls complete, with engines, boilers and turret, at the American Works, Boston—LORING & Co.

Two hulls complete, with engines and boilers, but without turret, at Chester, Penn.—REAMY & SONS.

One hull complete, with engines and boilers, but without turret, at Wilmington, Del.

One vessel, complete in every respect, at the Fulton Foundry, Jersey City, by JOSEPH COLWELL.

One vessel, of a new pattern, at the Dry Dock Iron Works—J. S. UNDERHILL.

ERICSSON & Co. contract with the Government for six of the above. SECOR & Co. contract for the one that COLWELL is building. CHARLES W. WHITNEY contracts for the one building at the Dry Dock Works. The other two parties contract direct with the Government.

Two others, location of construction not known, except at Washington.

THE IRON-PLATED GUNBOATS.

In all the descriptions of iron-plated vessels printed, it is singular that the mailed craft, which have done such remarkable service on the Western rivers, have not, in any instance that we remember, been alluded to as "iron-clads." They are named as follows:

Cairo,
Mound City,
Pittsburgh,
Cincinnatti,
St. Louis,
Carondelet,
Benton.

Some of these were built at St. Louis, the other three at Mound City. They are nearly all alike, and, as a general thing, of the following dimensions: Extreme length, 175 feet; breadth of beam, 51½ feet; depth of hold, 6 feet. Their armament consists of 16 guns each, to be of heavy metal. To afford greater security to the engines, &c., those portions surrounding them are iron-plated, each plate being 2½ inches thick. Each boat cost $90,000, or $630,000 in all. They are built very wide in proportion to their length, giving them almost the same steadiness in action that a stationary land battery would possess. They are constructed on the same principle as the famous iron battery at Charleston, the sides sloping upward and downward from the water line, at an angle of forty-five degrees. The bow battery on each boat consists of solid oak timber 26 inches in thickness, plated on the exterior surface with iron 2½ inches thick. The side and stern batteries are somewhat thinner, but have the same thickness of iron over that portion covering the machinery. The boats were built so that in action they could be kept "bow on;" hence the superior strength of the bow battery. Broadsides were so arranged as to be delivered with terrible effect while shifting position. To facilitate movements in action, the engines and machinery are of the most powerful kind. The boilers are five in number, constructed to work in connection with, or independent of each other. In case of damage done to any one or more of them, a valve was arranged to close the connection between the damaged and undamaged boilers.

Commodore FOOTE's famous flagship, the *Benton*, of this fleet, was constructed by Mr. JAMES B. EADS, of St. Louis. When completed she was sent to Cairo. Commodore FOOTE selected her as his flagship. She is 137 feet long, 32 feet broad, carries 16 guns, is completely cased and roofed with iron plates 4 inches thick. The pilot and wheel houses are bombproof. Yet she draws but 4 feet of water.

Besides these there are the *Essex*, *Fort Henry*, *Choctaw*, *Tyler*, and other iron-clads, serving in Western waters, but not built for the Government, having been chartered. Thus our iron-clad force will consist in a few days of 16 splendid vessels.

THE RAM FLEET.

The famous fleet with which Col. ELLET achieved so much distinction, consisted of the following vessels;

Monarch,
Lancaster,
Fulton,
Lioness,
Mingo,
Horner,
Queen of the West,
Samson.

These craft are calculated more for running down wooden and light built vessels, than for sustaining general artillery engagements. They have been fully described on various occasions.

OUR FOREIGN SQUADRONS.

As may be supposed, the rebellion has called for the greater portion of our effective vessels from foreign stations. Nevertheless, the American flag is still represented on all the squadrons, save one, and in the Mediterranean by a larger fleet than we had there before the war. Subjoined is the list:

MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

Vessels.	Officers and men.	Tons.	Guns.
Steam-corvette Tuscarora	250	1,020	13
Sailing-cor'te Constellation	300	1,726	24
Sailing-corvette St. Louis	280	700	16
Total	830	3,446	53

The *Ino* has returned.

EAST INDIES.

Vessels.	Officers and men.	Tons.	Guns.
Saratoga	250	700	16

The *Saginaw*, *John Adams*, *Hartford*, *Dacotah* and *Vandalia* were called home.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Vessels.	Officers and men.	Tons.	Guns.
Lancaster, steam-frigate	340	2,360	14
Saranac, steam-corvette	300	1,446	9
St. Mary's, sloop-of-war	300	958	20
Wyoming, steam-sloop	150	997	6
Narragansett, steam-sloop	150	804	5
Cyane, sloop-of-war	280	792	20
Independence, frigate	100	2,257	0
Fredonia	50	800	0
Total	1,670	10,414	74

AFRICAN SQUADRON.

All the vessels of the African Squadron have been recalled.

BRAZIL SQUADRON.

Vessels.	Officers and Men.	Tons.	Guns.
Steamer Pulaski	60	395	1

The *Congress* and *Seminole* were called home.

RECAPITULATION.

	Vessels.	Officers and Men.	Guns
Mediterranean Squadron	3	830	53
East Indies	1	250	16
Pacific Squadron	8	1,670	74
African Squadron	—	—	—
Total in 1862	12	2,750	43
Total in 1861	29	9,000	683

THE CASUALTIES OF THE YEAR.

The following are the names of the vessels blotted off the books of the Department for the causes assigned:

Vessel.	Rate.	Casualty.
Pennsylvania	Liner	Sunk at Norfolk.
Columbus	Liner	Sunk at Norfolk.
Delaware	Liner	Sunk at Norfolk.
New-York	Liner	Supposed Burnt.
United States	Frigate	Scuttled at Norfolk
Columbia	Frigate	Scuttled at Norfolk
Raritan	Frigate	Scuttled at Norfolk
Congress	Frigate	Sunk by Merrimac
Plymouth	Corvette	Scuttled at Norfolk
Germantown	Corvette	Scuttled at Norfolk
Cumberland	Corvette	Sunk by Merrimac
Levant	Corvette	Lost at Sea.
Perry	Brig	Scuttled at Norfolk
Dolpnin	Brig	Scuttled at Norfolk
Merrimac	Steam Frigate	Stolen by Rebels.
Fulton	Steam Corvette	Stolen by Rebels.
Stevens' War Steamer	Iron Ship	Not Approved.

An attempt is being made to raise the vessels scuttled at Norfolk, and they may figure on some future register.

PROPOSALS FOR MORE NEW VESSELS.

The Navy Department will, until the 30th day of July, receive propositions from ship-builders actually engaged in the construction of vessels, for the construction of the hull of a double-bowed side-wheel gunboat, with rudder at each end, protected by the stems; the masts, rigging, sails for fore-and-aft schooner rig, and awnings; four boats, with all their fittings and equipments complete; tanks for 2,000 gallons of water, with the necessary casks, breakers, buckets, &c. The vessel completed in every respect with all the fittings for sea service, except ordnance, anchors and cables, furniture, cooking utensils, instruments and stores, which will be furnished by the Government.

The length of the vessel, including both rabbets on a line 7 feet 6 inches above the lower edge of rabbet of the keel, to be 236 feet; the extreme breadth 35 feet, and depth of hold from throat of floor timber to lower side of deck plank, 12 feet. The displacement to a line 7 feet 6 inches above the lower edge of rabbet of bottom plank to be 38,500 cubic feet. The size of the principal materials to be as follows, other parts being in due proportion as in naval vessels of this class: Keel of white oak, 14 by 6½ inches, scarph fastened with ¾ inch copper bolts; stem of white oak, sided 10 inches, and properly secured in openings for rudder and to keel with composition knee; frame of white oak, white chestnut and hackmetack; timber and room 24, 26 and 28 inches; floor timber sided 7 to 6 inches; futtocks 6 to 5 inches; top timbers, 5 inches; molded in throat, 13 inches, in bilge, 9 inches, at head, 5½ inches. Timber of frame close together. Space between frames level with throat of floor, filled in with white pine. Main keelson of white oak, 13 by 16 inches, fastened with two copper bolts in each frame of ⅞ inch. Bilge keelson of white oak or yellow pine, fastened with copper bolts ⅞ inch in diameter under engine frame and boilers; the remainder with iron. Breast hooks of white oak, sided 7½ inches. Diagonal braces in two tiers 3½ by ½ inch amidships, and 3 by 7-16 toward the ends; the upper strap 3½ by ½ inch. Bilge strakes of oak or yellow pine 4½ inches thick; 6 strakes of 9 inches wide on each side. Ceiling 3 inches. Clamps of white oak 4 inches thick, three strakes 12 inches, bolted edgewise. Berth deck beams of white pine, sided 6½ molded 5 inches, the four longest beams to have lodge knees. Berth deck plank white pine, upper deck beams of yellow pine or white oak, sided 11 to 10 inches, molded 9 inches in the middle and 8 inches at the end. One hanging knee at each end of each beam, and lodge and lap knees between the beams. Hanging knees sided 7 inches, the remaining knees 6 inches. Waterways and thick strakes of yellow pine or oak, jogged over beams and fastened with ¾-inch iron. Deck planks of yellow pine, 4 inches, if oak 3½ inches thick. Spirketting of white oak, in thickness 3 inches. Garboard strakes of white oak, 4½ inches thick. Bottom plank of white oak, 3½ inches thick. Wales of white oak, 4 inches thick; in width, 7½ inches, square fastened, the bottom with three treenails and one composition spike; the garboard strakes with two copper bolts and two treenails; the wales, above the copper fastenings, with ¾-inch iron bolts and iron spikes; butt bolts in diameter, ¾ inch. Copper fastening to extend up to 8 feet 4 inches above the lower edge of rabbet of keel. The bottom sheathed with 24-ounce copper to 7 feet 9 inches above the rabbet of the keel. The wheels will be overhung, the guards made as short fore and aft as practicable, and the wheel-house built in the usual way. The bulwark to be of 5-16 plate iron. The builders of the vessel will make the wood frame for the inclined engines, securing it with wood knees and to the keelsons, and will do all the wood work necessary in placing the machinery. The cabin, ward-room, steerage and between-decks; the holds, bolts, steering-wheel, pumps, scuppers, capstans, hammock-rail, caulking, joiners, plumbing, painting, and the other detail, as far as the contract stipulates to cover, is to be complied with in accordance with the usages of the navy.

The bidders need only send a drawing showing the shape of one-half the vessel having the requisite displacement, as both ends are alike, and, if they think proper, a plain model of the same.

The proposals must state the price for which they will agree to have the vessel ready to receive the machinery, launch her for the periods of fourteen, sixteen, eighteen and twenty weeks, respectively, the vessel to be fully completed in forty days thereafter, or in twelve days after the complete erection of the machinery.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed, and payments will be made as the work progresses, and twenty per cent. retained till the satisfactory completion of the contract.

The bids must be accompanied by the guaranty required by law, that if the contract is awarded, it will be duly executed. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals received under this advertisement, if in its opinion the public interest requires it.

The proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Paddle-Wheel steamers," to distinguish them from other business letters, and will be addressed to the "Secretary of the Navy."

Propositions will be received for similar vessels of iron or iron and wood combined.

ALL THE VESSELS OF THE NAVY.

OUR NAVAL REGISTER FOR 1862.

[For the information of the navy we arrange *all* the vessels of the United States Navy, as they would have been arranged on the *Register* for 1862, had it been published.]

SHIPS OF THE LINE.

	Tonnage.	Where.
1..Ohio	2,757	Receiving ship, Boston.
2..North Carolina	2,633	Receiving ship, New-York.
3..Vermont	2,633	Boston.
4..New-Orleans	2,805	Sackett's Harbor.
5..Alabama	2,633	Kittery.
6..Virginia	2,633	Boston.

FRIGATES.

	Tonnage.	Where.
1..Constitution	1,607	Newport.
2..Potomac	1,726	Blockade.
3..St. Lawrence	1,726	Blockade.
4..Santee	1,726	Blockade.
5..Sabine	1,726	Commission, recruiting.

SLOOPS-OF-WAR.

	Tons.	Where.
1..Savannah	1,726	In ordinary, New-York.
2..Constellation	1,452	Mediterranean.
3..Macedonian	1,341	Repairing.
4..Portsmouth	1,022	Commission.
5..St. Mary's	958	Pacific.
6..Jamestown	985	Philadelphia.
7..Saratoga	882	East Indies.
8..John Adams	700	School-ship, cruising.
9..Vincennes	700	Commission.
10..Vandalia	783	Commission.
11..St. Louis	700	Mediterranean.
12..Cyane	792	Pacific.
13..Decatur	566	Condemned.
14..Marion	566	Schoolship.
15..Dale	566	Schoolship.
16..Preble	566	Blockade.

BRIGS.

	Tons.	Where.
. Bainbridge	259	fitting out. New-York.

STORE VESSELS.

	Tons.	Where.
1..Relief	468	Ship Island.
2..Supply	547	New-York.
3..Release	327	Mediterranean.

PERMANENT STORE AND RECEIVING SHIPS.

	Tons.	Where.
1..Independence	2,257	Mare Island, Cal.
2..Alleghany	989	Baltimore.
3..Princeton	900	Philadelphia.
4..Warren	691	Panama, N. G.
5..Fredonia	800	Valparaiso, Chili.
6..Falmouth	703	Aspinwall, N. G.
7..Brandywine	1,726	Fort Monroe.

SCREW STEAM FRIGATES.

	Tons.	Where.
1..Niagara	4,580	Out of commission, Boston.
2..Colorado	3,400	Portsmouth.
3..Minnesota	3,200	Commission, Norfolk, Va.
4..Wabash	3,200	Philadelphia.
5..Franklin	3,680	On the stocks, Kittery.
6..Ticonderoga	1,600	On the stocks, New-York.
7..Lackawanna	1,600	On the stocks, New-York.
8..Shenandoah	1,600	On the stocks, Philadelphia.
9..Sacramento	1,600	(Building,) Portsmouth.

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

	Tons.	Where.
1..San Jacinto	1,446	Blockade.
2..Lancaster	2,360	Pacific.
3..Pensacola	2,158	Blockade.
4..Brooklyn	2,070	Blockade.
5..Hartford	1,990	Blockade.
6..Richmond	1,929	Mouth of Mississippi.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

	Tons.	Where.
1..Mississippi	1,692	Blockade.
2..Susquehannah	2,450	Blockade.
3..Powhatan	2,415	Philadelphia
4—Saranac	1,446	Pacific.
5..Tioga	800	James River
6..Genessee	800	James River.
7..Sonoma	800	*En route* to James River
8..Mahaska	800	Fortress Monroe.
9..Paul Jones	800	Port Royal.
10..Miami	800	Blockade.
11..Cimerone	800	Fortress Monroe.
12..Port Royal	800	Blockade.
13..Octorara	800	Mississippi.
14..Conamough	800	Preparing for James River.
15..Tabago	1,800	Blockade.

SECOND CLASS SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

	Tons.	Where.
1..Mohican	994	Philadelphia.
2..Narragansett	804	Pacific.
3..Iroquois	1,016	Blockade.
4..Pawnee	1,289	Blockade.
5..Wyoming	997	Pacific.
6..Dacotah	998	Blockake.
7..Pocahontas	694	Blockade.
8..Seminole	801	Fitting out, New-York
9..Adirondack	1,020	Blockade.
10..Kearsage	1,020	Blockade.
11..Ossipee	1,020	Blockade.
12..Housatonic	1,020	Boston, (building.)
13..Wachusett	1,020	Blockade.
14..Juniata	1,020	Philadelphia.
15..Tuscarora	1,020	Mediterranean.
16..Oneida	1,020	Blockade.
17..Monongahela	1,020	Philadelphia.
18..Cayuga	1,020	Philadelphia.
19..Canandaigua	1,020	Philadelphia.

THIRD CLASS SCREW STEAMERS.

	Tons.	Where.
1..Wyandotte	464	Blockade.
2..Mohawk	464	Blockade.
3..Crusader	549	Blockade.
4..Sumpter	464	Blockade.
5..Mystic	464	Blockade.
6..Ottawa	500	Blockade.
7..Pembina	500	Blockade.
8..Seneca	500	Blockade.
9..Chippewa	500	Blockade.
10..Winona	500	Blockade.
11..Unadilla	500	Blockade.
12..Wissahickon	500	Blockade.
13..Sciota	500	Blockade.
14..Itasca	500	Blockade.
15..Huron	500	Blockade.
16..Chocura	500	Blockade.
17..Sagamore	500	Blockade.
18..Katahdin	500	Blockade.
19..Marblehead	500	Blockade.
20..Taboma	500	Blockade.
21..Pinola	500	Blockade.
22..Kanawha	500	Blockade.
23..Owasco	500	Blockade.
24..Kennebeck	500	Blockade.
25..Aroostook	500	Blockade.
26..Kineo	500	Blockade.
27..Penobscot	500	Blockade.
28..Cayuga	500	New-Orleans.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

	Tons.	Where.
1..Water Witch	378	Philadelphia.
2..Michigan	582	Oswego.
3..Pulaski	395	Monteville.
4..Saginaw	453	Blockade.

STEAM TENDERS.

	Tons.	Where.
1..John Hancock	382	San Francisco.
2..Anacostia	217	Blockade.

IRON-PLATED FRIGATES.

	Tons.	Where.
1..New Ironsides	3,400	New-York.
2..New Ironsides	3,500	New-York.
3..Monitor No. 12	Not known	New-York.
4..Monitor No. 13	Not known	Greenpoint.

IRON-CLAD GUNBOATS.

	Tons.	Where.
1..Monitor No. 1	Not given	James River.
2..Galena	1,000	James River.
3..Naugatuck	Not given	En route to N. Y.
4..Cairo	About 800	Mississippi.
5..Mound City	800	Mississippi.
6..Pittsburgh	800	Mississippi.
7..St. Louis	800	Mississippi.
8..Cincinnati	800	Mississippi.
9..Carondelet	800	Mississippi.
10..Benton	800	Mississippi.
11..Essex, (pur.)	800	Lower Mississippi.
12..Fort Henry (pur.)	800	Lower Mississippi.
13..Choctaw (pur.)	800	Plating at St. Louis
14..A. O. Tyler, (pur.)	800	Lower Mississippi.
15..Monitor No. 2	Not given	Building at Greenpoint.
16..Monitor No. 3	Not given	Building at Greenpoint.
17..Monitor No. 4	Not given	Building in Jersey City.
18..Monitor No. 5	Not given	Building near Philad'a.
19..Monitor No. 6	1,200 to 1,500	Building near Philad'a.
20..Monitor No. 7	1,200 to 1,500	Building in New-York.
21..Monitor No. 8	1,200 to 1,500	Building at Greenpoint.
22..Monitor No. 9	1,500	Building at Boston.
23..Monitor No. 10	1,500	Building at Boston.
24..Monitor No. 11	1,500	Build'g at Wilmington, Del.

[Besides these Mr. ERICSSON is reported to be building an immense vessel, the dimensions of which cannot be obtained.]

THE RAM FLEET.

	Where.
1..Monarch	On the Mississippi.
2..Lancaster	On the Mississippi.
3..Fulton	On the Mississippi.
4..Lioness	On the Mississippi.
5..Mingo	On the Mississippi.
6..Switzerland	On the Mississippi.
7..Hornet	On the Mississippi.
8..Queen of the West	On the Mississippi.
9..Samson	On the Mississippi.

PURCHASED VESSELS.

[The Cromwell steamers and others purchased before 1860, are in the list of the regular navy.]

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

	Tons.	Cost.	Present Rate.
1—Connecticut	1,800	$200,000	Gunboat
2—De Soto	1,600	161,250	Gunboat
3—Quaker City	1,600	117,500	Gunboat
4—St. Jago de Cuba	1,567	200,000	Gunboat
5—Bienville	1,558	161,250	Gunboat
6—Rhode Island	1,517	185,000	Storeship
7—Keystone State	1,364	125,000	Gunboat
8—Augusta	1,310	96,940	Gunboat
9—Florida	1,261	87,500	Gunboat
10—Alabama	1,261	93,388	Gunboat
11—State of Georgia	1,204	89,025	Gunboat
12—James Adger	1,000	85,000	Gunboat
13—Hatteras	1,100	110,000	Gunboat
14—Commodore Perry	513	38,000	Gunboat
15—Commodore Barney	513	38,000	Gunboat
16—John P. Jackson	787	60,000	Gunboat
17—Morse	513	40,000	Gunboat
18—Westfield	1,022	90,000	Gunboat
19—Wyandank	399	19,000	Gunboat
20—Delaware	357	45,000	Gunboat
21—Underwriter	341	18,500	Gunboat
22—Ellen	341	23,000	Gunboat
23—Yankee	328	19,000	Cunboat
24—Whitehall	323	24,000	Gunboat
25—Thomas Freeborn	269	32,500	Gunboat
26—Stepping Stones	226	20,000	Gunboat
27—Satellite	217	19,000	Gunboat
28—Mercury	187	21,000	Gunboat
29—Shawsheen	180	20,000	Gunboat
30—John L. Lockwood	180	16,000	Gunboat
31—O. M. Pettit	165	15,500	Gunboat
32—W. G. Putnam	149	14,000	Gunboat
33—J. N. Seymour	133	18,000	Gunboat
34—Clifton	892	90,000	Gunboat
35—Magnolia			
36—Choctaw			Iron-clad
37—Fort Henry			Iron-clad

SCREW STEAMERS.

	Tons.	Cost.	Present Rate.
1—R. R. Cuyler	2,100	$165,000	Gunboat
2—Varuna	1,300	135,000	Gunboat
3—South Carolina	1,165	172,500	Gunboat
4—Massachusetts	1,155	172,500	Storeship
5—Flambeau	950	100,000	Gunboat
6—Flag	938	90,000	Gunboat
7—Cambridge	858	75,000	Gunboat
8—Mercedita	1,021	100,000	Gunboat
9—Huntsville	817	90,000	Gunboat
10—Montgomery	787	90,000	Gunboat
11—Daylight	682	58,000	Gunboat
12—Monticello	655	71,000	Gunboat
13—Mount Vernon	625	71,000	Gunboat
14—Isaac Smith	453	50,000	Gunboat
15—Western World	441	37,500	Gunboat
16—Norwich	431	43,137	Gunboat
17—Stars and Stripes	407	55,000	Gunboat
18—Dawn	391	35,000	Gunboat
19—Penguin	389	75,000	Gunboat
20—Albatross	398	75,000	Gunboat
21—Louisiana	295	35,000	Gunboat
22—Potomska	287	33,000	Gunboat
23—Wamsutta	270	27,000	Gunboat
24—Victoria	254	25,000	Gunboat
25—New-London	221	30,000	Gunboat
26—Madgie	218	13,000	Gunboat
27—Sachem	197	10,000	Gunboat
28—Currituck	193	10,000	Gunboat
29—Uncas	192	10,000	Gunboat
30—E.B. Hale	192	23,000	Gunboat
31—Valley City	190	18,000	Gunboat
32—Henry Andrews	177	24,000	Gunboat
33—Resolute	94	16,000	Gunboat
34—Ceres	144	12,000	Gunboat
35—Patroon	155	15,000	Gunboat
36—White Head	136	12,000	Gunboat
37—Rescue	111	14,300	Gunboat
38—Cohasset	100	14,500	Gunboat
39—Henry Bunker	108	13,000	Gunboat
40—A. C. Powell	85	5,000	Gunboat
41—Young Rover	418	27,000	Gunboat
42—Reliance	90	15,000	Gunboat

SAILING SHIPS.

	Tons.	Cost.	Present state.
1—Pampero	1,375	$29,000	Gunboat
2—Fear-Not	1,012	40,000	Gunboat
3—National Guard	1,046	35,000	Gunboat
4—Nightingale	1,000	13,000	Storeship
5—Morning Light	931	37,500	Gunboat
6—Ino	895	40,000	Gunboat
7—Onward	874	27,000	Gunboat
8—Shepard Knapp	838	35,718	Gunboat
9—Kittatinney	421	14,735	Gunboat
10—Courier	554	20,000	Storeship
11—Charles Phelps	362	7,000	Storeship
12—Roman	350	7,400	Storeship
13—Wm. Badger	234	7,150	Storeship

BARKS.

	Tons.	Cost.	
1—J. C. Kuhn	888	$32,000	Gunboat
2—Gemsbok	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gunboat
3—Pursuit	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gunboat
4—Wm. G. Anderson	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gunboat
5—Ethan Allen	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gunboat
6—Arthur	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gunboat
7—Brazileira	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gunboat
8—James L. Davis	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gunboat
9—Roebuck	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gunboat
10—Kingfisher	[illegible]	17,000	Gunboat
11—James C. Chambers	401	14,000	Gunboat
12—Gem of the Sea	371	18,000	Gunboat
13—Midnight	386	19,000	Gunboat
14—Amanda	368	15,000	Gunboat
15—A. Houghton	326	11,500	Storeship
16—Fernandina	297	14,000	Gunboat
17—Restless	215	12,000	Gunboat
18—Horace Beale	296	16,000	Mortarboat

SCHOONERS.

	Tons.	Cost.	Present State.
1—Norfolk Packet	349	$12,000	Mortarboat
2—Maria A. Wood	344	18,000	Mortarboat
3—Rachel Seaman	303	18,000	Mortarboat
4—T. A. Ward	284	11,300	Mortarboat
5—George Mayhum	274	9,500	Mortarboat
6—Adolph Huzel	269	15,000	Mortarboat
7—Henry Janes	261	11,000	Mortarboat
8—Racer	252	7,000	Mortarboat
9—John Griffith	246	8,000	Mortarboat
10—Sidney C. Jones	245	10,500	Mortarboat
11—Sarah Bruen	233	7,000	Mortarboat
12—Sophronia	217	8,000	Mortarboat
13—Samuel Rotan	212	11,000	Mortarboat
14—C. P. Williams	210	6,000	Mortarboat
15—Oliver H. Lee	199	7,000	Mortarboat
16—Arletta	199	8,500	Mortarboat
17—Para	190	10,500	Mortarboat
18—William Bacon	183	6,000	Mortarboat
19—Matthew Vassar, Jr.	182	7,500	Mortarboat
20—Maria J. Carlton	178	7,200	Mortarboat
21—Orvetta	171	8,000	Mortarboat
22—Dan Smith	149	8,000	Mortarboat
23—Chotankin	53	1,250	Mortarboat
24—Geo. W. Blunt	121	10,000	Dispatch
25—Hope	134	15,000	Dispatch

BRIGS.

	Tons.	Cost.	
1—Sea Foam	264	$10,900	Mortarboat
2—Bohio	196	9,000	Gunboat

There are over fifty others, the names and particulars of which could not be obtained.

STILL MORE IRON CLADS.

There are to be built immediately four new iron clad vessels, to be constructed, in addition to the ten Ericsson gunboats, the *Ironsides*, *Roanoke*, and the vessels, the laying of whose keel blocks we notified on Wednesday. As far as we can learn, they are to be constructed as follows: One at Jersey City, one at Greenpoint, one at Boston, and one at New-York. A leading iron-founder of this City, who is now in Washington, has telegraphed to his associates in town to employ all the available mechanics they can procure, to build four sets of boilers for new craft. It is said that there are even more than the number given to be commenced, but owing to a decided disinclination on the part of Secretary WELLES and the constructors, to have the facts or dimensions published, we are compelled to omit them. The one to be built at Boston will be 240 feet long, 53 feet beam, and 1,300 tons. The upper deck will be flush, like that of the *Monitor*, neither bulwark or rail rising above it. The deck will consist of six-inch oak plank, with one and a half inches of iron plating outside of that. The iron mail on the outside of the hull will be five inches thick. Workmen are setting the blocks for this formidable craft, which will be built at once in the upper ship-house.

In this connection, it may not be out of place to mention that the tonnage of any of the *Monitors* has never yet been printed.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM BOYLE—MORE ARRESTS—PATRIOTIC PROPOSITION OF A GALLANT SON-IN-LAW OF THOMAS H. BENTON—TRADE ITEMS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 22, 1862.

Gen. BOYLE, yesterday, ordered that no person hostile in opinion to the Government and desiring its overthrow, will be allowed to stand for office in the District of Kentucky. The attempt of such a person to stand for office will be regarded as in itself sufficient evidence of his treasonable intent to warrant his arrest. Several Morganite females in our "first circles" have been arrested. Rev. E. LIVINGSTON WELLS, an Episcopalian Rector, is notified to take the oath and go whence he came, and remain there during the rebellion, otherwise repair to Camp Chase. Twenty-three Frankfort rebels were escorted here yesterday. This city requires the professors in the Medical and Law Departments of the Louisville University to take the oath. RICHARD I. JACOB, Representative of Oldham, publicly proposes to be one of 1,500 or 2,000 men, who with their own horses and guns, without cost to the Government, will place themselves along side of MORGAN and his men, in two or three days from the date of their organization, and either whip and drive him from the State or perish in the attempt. Prominent men of Daviess and Mercer, "without distinction of party, condemn guerrilla warfare and all marauding bands.

The Steamboat Captains' Association here resolve that the following be inserted in all bills of lading signed for shipments from this port. "The shippers also holding said boat, master, owner or owners free from claim for loss or damage to said packages or articles, arising from civil commotion, or from piracy, seizure, sequestration or detention, and overpowering thieves, or the consequences of any other hostile act of the Government or people, person or persons of any State of this Union, or of any State or States claiming to have seceded from this Union."

Collector ROBINSON, of Evansville, gives notice that trade between that city and Kentucky will be for the present under his immediate supervision and special permission.

Received in Louisville since the 7th, 25,453 sacks grain, 7,300 bbls. salt, 1,716 bales cotton, 129 hhds. sugar, 195 bbls. sugar, 304 bbls. molasses, &c. Shipped East, 1,742 bales cotton, 400 hhds. tobacco, &c. Sold in last fortnight, 1,507 hhds. tobacco, 2,006 boxes, 3,346 caddies, 180 butts. Cotton sells for over 40c.; some three weeks since, under 30c. J. C. FORD & SON, cotton planters and Summer residents of Louisville, lost over 2,000 bales by guerrillaism, worth say $200,000. Mr. HUNT, another planter, and a resident of Frankfort, lost 1,760 bales. Some 8,000 bales in Alabama, north of the Tennessee River, have been offered up as a burnt sacrifice to the sacred cause of Southern independence. PONTIAC.

Disposal of Recaptured Africans.

From the National Intelligencer.

In acceptance of a proposition made some time since by the Danish Government, and communicated by the President to Congress, an act was passed at the recent session authorizing the President to enter into arrangements with one or more foreign Governments having possessions in the West Indies or other tropical regions to receive from the United States all negroes delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the Slave-trade by commanders of United States vessels, and to provide them with suitable instruction, clothing and shelter, and to employ them at wages, under such regulations as shall be agreed upon, for a period not exceeding five years from the date of their being landed at the place or places agreed upon. In pursuance of this act, the subjoined contract has just been entered into by the Minister of Denmark and the Secretary of the Interior on the part of the United States:

COPY OF AGREEMENT.

This agreement, entered into between WALDEMAR RUDOLPH VON RAASLOFF, *Chargé d'Affaires* for and on behalf of the Government of Denmark, and CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, for and on behalf of the Government of the United States, witnesseth:

That the Government of Denmark agrees to receive from the United States, through its duly constituted authorities, for a term of five years, at a landing-place called West-end, on the Danish Island called St. Croix, in the West Indies, all negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the Slave-trade by commanders of United States armed vessels, and to provide them with suitable instruction, and with comfortable clothing and shelter, and to employ them at wages in conformity with the provisional act issued by the Governor of St. Croix on the 26th day of January, 1849, entitled "Provisional act to regulate the relations between the proprietors of landed estates and the rural population of free laborers (a copy of which is hereto annexed) for a period not exceeding five years from the date of their being landed at the aforesaid landing-place, and that the United States shall not be liable for any expenses on account of said negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, after having landed them at the aforesaid landing-place. And the Government of the United States agrees to deliver to the Government of Denmark, or its duly constituted authorities, at the aforesaid landing-place on the Danish Island of St. Croix, in the West Indies, whenever practicable, all negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the Slave-trade by commanders of United States armed vessels during the five years next succeeding the date of this agreement; and to issue instructions to the commanders of the armed vessels of the United States, directing them, whenever it shall be practicable, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States, to proceed to the aforesaid landing-place on the Danish Island of St. Croix, and there deliver to the duly constituted authorities of the Government of Denmark all negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the Slave-trade.

And it is further agreed that the Government of Denmark shall allow the United States Consul for St. Croix, or such other agent as the Government of the United States may appoint for that purpose, freely and without hinder, and at all times to visit and inspect the condition of the negroes, mulattoes or persons of color that may have been landed on the Island of St. Croix under this agreement.

Signed, sealed and delivered in duplicate at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

W. RAASLOFF, Chargé d'Affaires.
CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of Interior.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of GEO. WALKER and GEORGE C. WHITING.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Development of the Mexican Programme—Juarez not to be Recognized—The United States Menaced—A Hint to the American Government, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 11, 1862.

The confirmation of the important change in the Mexican programme, which I gave you in my last, is leaking out little by little. The army will be increased to 25,000, or perhaps 30,000 men, and the fleet in a proportionate degree, including either three or four cuirassed frigates. After the arrival of the dispatches of Gen. LORENCEZ, in which he detailed his defeat before Puebla, and represented to his Government the true nature of Mexican sentiment against the French, it was decided to send out enough reinforcements to constitute a total of 18,000 men, with a proportionate increase in the fleet, including one cuirassed vessel only. After the arrival last week of the dispatches of Messrs. DE SALIGNY, ALMONTE and MIRANDA, dispatches which were political and not military in their nature, the Expedition was suddenly augmented especially on water, to a degree out of all proportion to the wants of the service. It is, therefore, true that the military part of the programme has been changed; is it true, as I have been assured it is, that the political part of the programme has also been changed! The indications certainly point that way. Last evening, for example, the *Patrie* declares categorically, and as if by superior order, *first*, that France will never treat with President JUAREZ; *second*, when the victorious army shall have arrived at Mexico, the Mexican nation will be consulted through the ballot-box, and their wishes as thus expressed scrupulously respected by France; and, third, France not being willing to enter into illusory conventions, will not evacuate Mexico till the treaty which shall have been concluded at the end of the war shall have been executed in all its parts.

The *Patrie* says that it makes these declarations because it has been called on by the opposition Press to define the position of the Government. But no such demands have been made by the opposition Press for several days, and we are at liberty therefore to infer that the news which is now published by the *Patrie* is in fact a vague outline of the newly eliminated programme. It is certain that till now no Government paper has ever been able to say as much as is contained in the three propositions above; M. BILLAULT even, in his explanations at the Chamber, did not say so much. Under the protection of these three propositions, France may, if she desires, erect a monarchy in Mexico, continue to occupy the country militarily, and even appropriate territory if she likes.

If, therefore, the *Patrie* tells the truth, and its statements are in conformity to the private intelligence I gave you in my last, the present programme of France in Mexico is a menace to the United States, and the sooner the Government of Washington take that view of the case the better. The Government papers here are constantly harping upon the condition of things at New-Orleans, and in a tone which no foreign Secretary but Mr. SEWARD would submit to; and this special attention to the condition of things at New-Orleans is ordered by the French Cabinet for the purpose of preparing the public mind for any events that may happen there in the future. Now, although the French Government, no doubt, continues its expressions of good-will toward the Government of the United States, as it does also toward that of England, yet the doctrine of Lord PALMERSTON on the subject of armaments is the true one, and that is, that a display of force is the great peace-maker. As soon, therefore, as the big iron frigates the *Normandie*, the *Couronne*, and the *Invincible*, arrive at Vera Cruz, the Government of the United States ought to be ready to send to the Delta of the Mississippi an equal or a greater number of Monitors.

Many suggestions have been made to me in connection with the French movements in Mexico, and many inferences drawn which are not without their value. There is one especially which concerns the Orleans family, and which ought not to pass unnoticed. The Orleans party in France is found in the ranks of the *bourgeoisie*, and is really the most formidable opposition party of the country, from the fact that it can dispose of the most money, and this party the further the Emperor sinks into his Mexican complication, the further in other words he sinks into a policy hostile to the interests of the United States, the more will it separate itself from him and stand out as an opposition party, and as a pretender to the throne. The subject is in fact widely agitated among the Orleanists. If then a war between the United States and France should grow out of the intermeddling of the latter Power in American affairs, the Orleans party in France would be the peace party, which would be able to group around it the Legitimists, a large proportion of the Republicans and that large number of persons without political bias who are called Outs, and who are eternally making war on the Ins. An opposition party, composed of these elements, would, when properly coalesced, be too strong for the Bonapartist party, and the Count de Paris would be accepted by the country as their Chief, and as their mediator with their real friends, the people of the United States.

It will not be out of place to mention here another incident in connection with this hostility between the BONAPARTE and ORLEANS families. The Duke D'AUMALE, it appears, has seriously annoyed the Government by taking a too prominent part in the affairs of the French exhibitors at the London Exhibition. The presence of the Prince NAPOLEON and the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, M. ROUHER, would, it was supposed, destroy the Duke D'AUMALE's influence with the exhibitors, and put a stop to the sort of protection he exercised over them. But such, it seems, was not the result, and, to the astonishment of everybody, the Prince left London to return to Paris only two days before the ceremony of awarding the prizes, a ceremony at which he was expected to take an active part. The Government has sent in his place the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. THOUVENAL, who, probably, has other matters to attend to in London besides the Exhibition.

As a last indication of the current of public events in connection with the United States, I may mention that the French Government is about to contract a matrimonial alliance with the South. Miss P., a wealthy and very beautiful young lady of New-Orleans, and a relative of Gen. BEAUREGARD, is announced in the journals as about to marry the Count CHASSELOUP LOUBAT, French Minister of Marine. MALAKOFF.

Escape of Prisoners from Camp Douglas.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 24.

The city was considerably excited last night in consequence of the reported escape of a number of prisoners from Camp Douglas. As near as can be ascertained, only four got away, one of whom was captured this morning.

OPERATIONS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

How Gen. Morgan Gained Possession of Cumberland Gap.

The following is an extract from a private letter of a National officer serving with the Union forces at Cumberland Gap in East Tennessee. It gives an idea of Gen. Morgan's mode of operation in the great feat of taking possession of Cumberland Gap, which heretofore has been but illy understood:

Cumberland Gap, Tuesday, July 1, 1862.

My Dear Q——: You have doubtless heard that the Union troops are now in possession of Cumberland Gap, the strongest position in America, and that it was captured by Gen. Morgan without the loss of a single man. To accomplish this most difficult deed, the National column—estimated by the rebels at twenty thousand strong, though *I*, of course, can give you no estimate whatever—made a circuitous march of ninety-five miles, over, around about, and through these tremendous and everlasting mountain ranges, instead of a direct march of fourteen miles from the position we had previously held north of the mountains at Cumberland Ford; that is, instead of attacking the enemy's stronghold in front, we turned his position from unexpected points, and he was compelled to evacuate the most formidable fortress on this continent, which he did without firing a gun. Six weeks before advancing across the mountains, Gen. Morgan gave out, in a way by which it was sure to reach the rebels, that early in June he would receive a reinforcement of fifteen thousand men, when he would instantly force his way through Big Creek Gap, some thirty miles southwest of Cumberland Gap, and take the latter stronghold in the rear, while the enemy would also be attacked in front by an additional force of ten thousand men. Perhaps the rebels might not credit the whole of this programme; but our adroit leader began to carry out parts of it, so that they finally came to believe it all.

Gen. Morgan commenced threatening Big Creek Gap with a single brigade, so as to fix the enemy's attention at that place and to draw it from Rogers' Gap, through which, though considered absolutely impassable by artillery or by a large infantry force, Gen. Morgan had determined to force his way across the mountains into the Valley. Gen. Kirby Smith, who is in command of the rebel troops in East Tennessee, several times attempted to surprise our small force at Big Creek Gap, but we were always advised of his approach by our scouts, who would fly over the mountains night and day. At length, by a rapid and simultaneous movement, all our forces were concentrated, and we advanced in two columns through both Rogers' and Big Creek Gap—apart from each other about twenty miles, and which, as I said before, had always been considered impassable for artillery. The enemy fell into the trap, and believing our forces to be 30,000 strong, gave way before us, and afforded us an uninterrupted passage through both gaps. We had now performed the great feat of crossing all the Pine and Cumberland ranges of mountains, and were in a position where we could at once attack the enemy's stronghold in the rear, or advance by a short and easy march into the heart of East Tennessee.

Gen. Morgan at once threatened the rebels at Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Clinton. The enemy was bewildered, and divided his forces to defend each of the menaced points, while Gen. Morgan concentrated ours again; and on the 18th of June, about 1 o'clock in the morning, we started out from Rogers' Gap upon the road which runs along the southern base of the Cumberland Mountains, and by a rapid march we reached Cumberland Gap about daylight, only four hours after the enemy had evacuated, in despair of resisting us.

The result has completely demoralized the enemy's forces in East Tennessee, and we believe that we could then, or now take, or have taken possession of this whole section of country. We all expected to move forward at once, after capturing the Gap, to Knoxville, to seize that ancient capital of this State, and to hold the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, over which, the rebels in Virginia obtain the greater part of their supplies of beef cattle, not to speak of salt. But we have been here for the past fortnight with our whole force, which, though not as strong as the enemy represents, is not at all contemptible in numbers. How long we are to lie here, none of us, of course, know. Gen. Morgan, I know, is anxious to push forward; but it is said here that his orders from Washington peremptorily forbid him from making any movement whatever. Carter's Brigade is composed in great part of East Tennessee exiles, and they are eager to get to their homes which the rebels are still ravishing; but though almost within sight of—perhaps not the pearly gates of heaven—but, at least, the doorsills of their loved homes—they are not permitted to enter in.

I am astonished that this handsome and gallant strategical movement which we here consider one of the most important triumphs of the year, should have been so completely unnoticed throughout the country. I should judge from the few papers that occasionally reach us, that you in the East imagined Cumberland Gap to be still in possession of the rebels. We don't care about your newspapers praising we poor fellows, who are fighting the battles of the Union in these wild mountain regions, and amid the most tremendous difficulties; but we would, at least, have you know that Cumberland Gap is ours. If our forces have not as yet done anything more, that, mind you, is not our fault. Like true soldiers, we obey Gen. Morgan, who obeys Gen. Buell, who obeys our honest President, who commands us all.

[Our Gen. Morgan (pray do not confound him with the rebel gorilla Morgan) has seen real service in Mexico, and understands the nature of warfare in a wild and unsettled country like this; and no commander in our glorious Western army surpasses him for prompt and rapid movements in an emergency. We all hope that he will be allowed an opportunity to render his country the great service he is so able and anxious to accomplish, in the liberation of East Tennessee, now for so long a time given up to the tender mercies of the rebels. All his men are anxious to hear from him the inspiriting word, "March!"]

OCCUPATION OF CUMBERLAND GAP.

Headquarters Seventh Division, Army of the Ohio, Cumberland Gap, July 18, 1862.

General Orders No. 43.—Officers and soldiers of the Seventh Division of the Army of the Ohio! As one of the commanding officers of the army of the Union, in the name of the President, I thank you, one and all, for the heroic devotion and soldierlike zeal which has marked every step of your progress, from the moment of your taking up your line of march from Cumberland Ford.

Cumberland Gap, the Gibraltar of America, has been won by you without the loss of a single comrade. And be assured that your laurels are none the less bright and glorious, because they are unstained with blood.

To-day, De Courcy's brigade, the first to arrive, raised and saluted the National colors, in honor of your brilliant success.

This was right and proper, for so noble an achievement should be promptly commemorated.

The other brigades, in the order of their arrivals, will plant their colors at sunset, accompanied by a national salute from the pinnacle of the mountain, in the following order:

On Thursday Baird's brigade; on Friday the brigade of Spears; and on Saturday the brigade of Carter.

Brave men should be ever generous, and great actions should never be marred by personal rivalries.

Comrades! I am proud of being your companion in arms. Permit me to regard you all as brothers, who have won my affection and respect by your great exploits in surmounting gigantic obstacles in the passage of the Cumberland and Pine Mountains. Allow me to return you my heartfelt thanks, and to salute and congratulate you. By command of

Gen. MORGAN.

Chas. O. Joline, A. A. General.

Association to Procure Artificial Limbs for Maimed Soldiers.

New-York, Thursday, July 24, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A lady who is a volunteer nurse in that most excellent institution, "The Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers," desires, through the medium of the Press, to enlist the women of our City in a project which will at once commend itself to the patriotism of all. It is to supply our maimed heroes with *artificial limbs*. The idea suggested itself to her as, in the course of duty, she heard a youth of 18 pleading earnestly for his arm. "Oh, Doctor, save my arm. I am so young; I have my living to get inch by inch, and I have neither father nor mother." "I will do all that I can for you," said the surgeon in tender tones. But skill was unavailing. It was life or limb. On another occasion she asked a youth of 17, who had lost a leg, whether he had written home. "No," said he. "My mother does not know that I am here, and I do not mean that she shall, until I go home with a cork leg. The shock then will not be so great."

It is sad, indeed, to think that after having suffered so greatly in our behalf, these brave fellows must go forth from this, their second home, almost helpless. Can a more noble and patriotic duty be undertaken by the women of our country than the one suggested by this lady, to exert themselves to supply, as far as possible, this great loss of our men? It is proposed, to accomplish such a result, that a grand Bazaar or Fair be held in the Fall by all the ladies of New-York, and the proceeds devoted to procuring artificial limbs for our regiments. The success of the Bazaar last Winter for the poor, warrants, at least, the hope of equal success. It is further proposed, as the object is a sacred one, to enlist the coöperation of the churches of every denomination. Some time in September a general meeting will be called to adopt plans and details. This early communication is made with the hope that ladies who are now at leisure in the country will favorably consider it, and employ their spare moments in preparations.

Let the same plan be pursued in all our large cities, and indeed everywhere, and but few of our noble volunteers who need such aid will be left unsupplied.

E. A.

Letter from Mr. Wm. M. Evarts.

The following able and decided letter from Mr. Evarts, addressed to the Committee of Invitation of the late war meeting at Union-square, was received too late to be read on that occasion. It possesses a permanent interest and importance:

Windsor, Vt., July 15, 1862.

Dear Sir: The invitation of your Committee to address the great meeting to be held to-day in the City of New-York, reached me too late for this answer even to be in time for the occasion.

The enthusiastic rally at Union-square on the 20th day of April of last year, demonstrated the wisdom and courage of our people in instantly meeting the war which had been opened against the Government by the armed rebellion with all the strength and energy which thorough and united purpose and abundant material resources could supply. From that moment the people have taken no step backward, and there has been more occasion for solicitude that they would run over the Government than that they would not keep up with its movements and demands. I have no fears now that the response of the people to the new call for troops will be either sluggish or inadequate.

Whether, in the past, the government has fully understood the stern simplicity of this contest—to which only two issues, the destruction of its enemy or of itself, were ever possible; whether it has recognized its true enemy—the rebel aristocracy—and appreciated the depth and force of the passions and interests which have stimulated their hatred and support their hostilities; whether it has wisely and effectively employed the immense power which the devotion of the people has laid at its feet—these are questions unsuited to the situation of our affairs. "Forgetting the things that are behind," we must push "forward," and be satisfied with knowing and insisting that, in the future, the sentiments and action of the Government will be, and shall be, clear, decisive and concentrated; seeking, what thus seeking it is sure to accomplish, the rapid and complete reduction, by military power, of the revolted territory and population to allegiance to theirs and our Constitution.

I know that there are loyal, intelligent and earnest lovers of their country who conceive that they have no part or heart in this war, if it be not so directed that the social institution of Slavery shall not survive it, and others who imagine that they will not help put down the rebellion if Slavery is to fall with it. But these opinions *govern* no considerable number of the loyal population; and, indeed, if those who profess the one or the other of them were put to the test, I am persuaded that the Flag and the Constitution would lose few of them as defenders.

And now it is proclaimed, as with a trumpet, throughout the land, to rebels and to loyal men alike, that the burden and the heat of the war are upon us; that our manhood and our birthright are in the issue; and that the sun which sets upon this day of our trial will look upon us a proud, a happy, a free, a powerful nation, or a rent, distracted, crushed, despised people.

How foolish and feeble a conception of the fates that this war carries have they who regard it as a contest involving only the extent of territory and of population which our Government shall maintain dominion over! A mutilated territory and a dismembered people are results sufficiently intolerable to our pride and our interests. But the disastrous event of this war stops at no such measure of calamity. The Federal Constitution itself will have been rent in twain, and the fabric of our National liberties will have passed away as a scroll. The noble heritage which the wisdom and courage of heroic ancestors gained for us will have been wrested from our feeble and faithless hands. For this our self-abasement there will be "no cure, no after-health, no pardon."

I believe that the people understand this momentous issue, and that their hearts thrill with the intensity of the emotions its contemplation begets. Have we, by Divine favor, the power to avert this ruin and maintain the life of the Nation? This power can be none other than military and financial resources, and the wisdom and courage to apply them.

The mass of the population supporting the Government, and counting as the supply of its military and financial strength, numbers about twenty-three millions, of which something like a million are slaves. The mass of the population arrayed in revolt is over eight millions, of which three millions are slaves. We thus stand four to one of the free population of the country for the Government. Are these five millions of free whites, mounted on the shoulders of three million black slaves, able to predominate over our twenty millions of free whites in battle and in war, as they have done in politics and in peace? If they are, they had better be *dismounted*.

But the question carries its own answer. If, on our part, the battles are still political and the war peaceful, this treason will overthrow our Government. If we are to save the lives, the property, the feelings and the pride of the rebels, and waste only the lives, the property, the courage and the strength of the loyal people, we are the *allies* of the rebels, not their enemies, and undermine from within the citadel which they assault from without.

If, on the other hand, we will dismiss politics and peace from our minds and from our hearts; if our advancing armies shall treat the population in revolt, whether black or white, slave or free, as *war* groups them—as rebel or as loyal, as hostile or as submissive; if the Government will execute the simple policy, "*parcere subjectis, debellare superbos*"—root out the haughty aristocracy that urges on the rebellion, and spare the abject followers it has cheated and forced into its support, "the hand of the Government will be on the neck of its enemies." We shall see this treason crouch and lower under the thunderbolts of war, and the leaders of the revolt strangled in the cruel rage with which the terrified and suffering masses will seek for victims, to save themselves and make peace with the Government.

Thus far the meekness of our sentiments has been the strength of the rebellion. The battles of the Peninsula—so glorious to our soldiery—have made any further feebleness of purpose or random aim impossible, except at the cost of the nation's life. The Government and the people are now thoroughly aroused—thoroughly informed. Our rulers will lead, and we shall follow, fast and far. Everything is full of courage and strength, and the tide of war will never ebb till we are again one people, with one Constitution and one destiny.

I cannot be at your meeting, but in the earnest and patriotic activity, which will there receive new impulse, I shall give every aid of time, of money and of labor which shall be in my power.

I am, with great respect to yourself and the Committee, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

To Chas. Gould, Esq., Secretary, &c., &c.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Concerning Shinplasters.

By reference to the following card it will be seen that the authorities—National and Municipal—are determined to do what they can to stop the shinplaster nuisance, which has already overrun the community to an unbearable extent. This is a move in the right direction, and the movers deserve the thanks of the people for their promptness and promised efficiency:

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that, after the 1st day of August, motives of commercial expediency, as well as of official duty, will compel prompt prosecutions for any issue of paper commonly called "*shinplasters*"—should such an issue exist, after the recent act of Congress shall have afforded a uniform substitute for "small change." The collection of the State penalties or the Federal fines can be rigidly enforced by due process of arrest.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
United States District Attorney.
A. OAKEY HALL,
District Attorney City and County of New-York.

July 22, 1862.

The German Shooting Festival.

THIRD DAY.

Notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather which has continued throughout the week and robbed their otherwise delightful Festival of half its charms, the New-York German "Schuetzenverein," or Rifle Club, was early at Jones' Wood yesterday, and before noon a very large concourse of both sexes had assembled. Yesterday was to have been the closing day, and the ceremonies of the occasion were arranged on a most extensive scale. The crowning of the "Kings," or successful competitors, was to have taken place, and Mr. Louis Kirsinger, of Third-avenue, who prepared the birds and other targets for the *fête*, has been occupied for weeks past upon the decorations. Thirty-six beautiful young ladies were to have taken part in the coronation pageant.

Owing to the disagreeable weather, this portion of the programme was postponed, and the festival extended by a day. Tuesday next will definitively close the year's celebration. The distribution of prizes, the grand ball and concert, and whatever else can be added to enliven and vary the scene will then be given.

As it was, however, the rifle-shooting went on, and some very fine practice was witnessed. The lists of those who especially distinguished themselves we reserve for the close of the sports.

Heinemann's splendid band was in attendance, and during the day performed their celebrated *Pot Pourri*, the *Chase*, and other appropriate compositions. The two grand dancing pavilions were crowded with merry revelers, and far into the night, dancing, amusing games, and joyous conversation engaged the thousands present.

Capt. H. D. Busch, of the *Schuetzenverein*, and Sommers, the lessee of the hotel and grounds, were, as usual conspicuous in their efforts to contribute to the harmony and pleasure of the scene. A competent squad of police was in attendance, but their presence was rather monitory than needful, as nothing occurred to vary the traditions of good old-fashioned German amiability and gayety.

A Nuisance to be Abated.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The most intolerable stench prevails every few evenings over all that part of the City lying about Union-square and extending to the East River. It proceeds from the sewers, and as it subtly penetrates into every house and apartment by every drain-pipe, and steams up at every street-corner, filling all the air, it is impossible to shut it out or escape from it, except by moving away from what was once the salubrious atmosphere of that section. We need not go to Richmond for a pestilence; we shall have one within our very doors, unless a speedy remedy be provided. This abominable nuisance is believed to be occasioned by the discharge into the sewer of the refuse and filthy dregs from the gas-works of the Manhattan Company or the New-York Company, or both. It is already of long standing, and if it really proceeds from either of these establishments, of which there can be little doubt, it is high time that the authorities interfered to prevent their making use of the public sewers, or, if necessary, cause their removal.

The object of this communication is to call the attention of the Gas Companies and the City authorities to this matter, and preserve the

PUBLIC HEALTH.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

An Exciting Chase for a Pickpocket.—Mr. John Taggard, of No. 69 Market-street, had his pocket picked yesterday of the sum of $46, while standing in front of a newspaper store in the Bowery, reading a news bulletin. He felt a strong pull at his pantaloons pocket, and upon looking suddenly around he saw a man, who afterward gave his name as William Jones, in the act of drawing forth the pocket-book which contained the money in question. The thief at once ran off at full speed, followed by Mr. Taggard, who cried, at the top of his voice, "Stop thief! stop thief!" This cry, and the feeling produced upon the passers-by, who saw the whole affair, had the effect to start quite a large crowd in pursuit of the man with the stolen money. For a few minutes the interest and excitement of the race was equal to anything which was ever experienced on the Fashion Course. The chase was soon terminated, however, by Officer Wood, of the Tenth Precinct, who sprang upon his victim so suddenly, that the most of the crowd had no opportunity to see how skilfully the man was caught. A search for the money was immediately instituted, and the greater portion of it was recovered. The offender was taken before Justice Steers, and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Music in the Central Park.—The following is the programme issued by the Park Commissioners for music on the Mall this afternoon, commencing at 4½ o'clock—postponed in case of rain:

PART I.

1. Quickstep, "Warren"............H. B. Dodworth
2. Overture, "Poet and Peasant"............Suppo
3. Aria, "Kathleen Mavoureen"............Crouch
4. Polka, "Katy Did"............Jullien

PART II.

1. Wedding March, "Midsummer Nights Dream"—Mendelssohn
2. Overture, "Yelva"............Reissiger
3. Selection from "Lucrezia Borgia"............Donizetti
4. Fackeltanza ("Torch Dance")............Meyerbeer

PART III.

1. Schottisch, "Friedricks"............Kuhne
2. Waltz, "Music Verein"............Strauss
3. Aria and Chorus from "La Favorita"....Donizetti
4. Wilhelmsbad Season Gallop............Heller

The National Medley.

Contraband Trade with the Rebels via the Bahamas.—The schooner *Star of the East*, belonging to a well-known English firm in this City, attempted to get a clearance on Tuesday last for Long Cay, a Bahama port, with a cargo of assorted goods, well adapted, and evidently intended for the rebels; but she was detained by the deputy in charge, and the case has been referred to the Secretary of the Treasury. It is a well-known fact, that the larger share of the goods that find their way to rebel ports, through the blockade, come from Nassau and other Bahama ports; and it is said that English houses in this City are the ones principally engaged in this business. It is in contemplation by the Government to put a stop to this illegitimate traffic, and the course taken with regard to the *Star of the East* will be a precedent for future action.

Fire in a Stable—Two Valuable Horses Suffocated.—Soon after 12 o'clock on Thursday night, a frame stable, situated at No. 145 Avenue A, was discovered to be on fire. Before the flames could be subdued, the building and contents were wholly consumed. The premises were occupied by John Schartz and John Neisal, each of whom lost a valuable horse. Considerable other property, consisting of harness, wagons, etc., was also destroyed. The building was owned by Deidrick Holmholtz, and was insured for $500 in the Pacific Insurance Company. Neisal had an insurance upon his horse in the Germania Insurance Company, for its full value. From all the facts and circumstances which thus far have come to the knowledge of the Marshal, it is believed that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Marshal Baker has the case under investigation.

Two Unknown Men Found Drowned.—A well-dressed and very respectable appearing man, about 60 years of age, was found floating in the water at the foot of Canal-street yesterday. He was 5 feet 7 inches in height. From all appearances, he had not been in the water more than six or eight hours. Coroner Naumann held an inquest upon his body, and a verdict of "Supposed Drowning" was rendered....Coroner Collin held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man, aged about 60 years, found in the water at Pier No. 3, East River. When found the deceased was dressed in a blue coat, black figured silk vest, gray pants, and calfskin shoes, with no stockings. He had gray hair and a closely-shaved face. In his pockets were found a yellow figured handkerchief and a small key.

The Lawyer's Contribution.—Reference having been made by the newspapers to the relief fund subscribed by lawyers, the Treasurer of the fund, Daniel Lord, Esq., has written a note, in which he says:

"That the fund is ample for its purposes, and can be availed of on application to the Committee, Luther R. Marsh, Gilbert Dean, D. B. Eaton, W. S. Leonard and Henry Nicoll.

It is to be appropriated in aid of our brethren who are or may be called into active service, and the families of those who fall or may be disabled in the service.

The state of the fund is reported at every meeting of the Committee."

Excise Commissioners.—At the meeting of this Board yesterday, about fifty new licenses were granted. There will be three or four more meetings of the Commission, after which all liquor dealers who have failed to take out a license will be rigorously prosecuted. Police Justices Brennan and Osborne refuse to issue warrants for the arrest of parties violating the law in their districts, until after the sessions of the Commissioners have closed. If this clemency is intended to benefit their friends, it will have a bad effect, as many will be led to believe that it will be continued, and will thus neglect to take out a license in time to save themselves. The next session of the Commissioners will be held August 1.

Sale of the Prize Steamer "Nassau."—The rebel steamer *Nassau*, which carried the notorious Confederate Commissioners, Mason and Slidell, from Charleston to Havana, was sold at auction yesterday by Simeon Draper, under the direction of the Prize Commissioners. The bidding run from $5,000 up to $21,000, at which figure she was knocked down to Mr. John J. Kelly. The cargoes of the prize schooners *A. H. Partridge, S. A. Falconer, Emily* and *Esther*, consisting mainly of resin, were also sold by the same party. The resin brought from $13½ to $14½ per barrel.

Ward School No. 24.—The closing exercises of the Primary Department of Ward School No. 24, Elm-street, Sixth Ward, took place yesterday in presence of the school officers and numbers of citizens of the Ward. The exercises, such as singing, declamation, &c., were excellent, and passed off in a manner that reflects great credit upon the Principal, Mrs. M. A. McDermott, and her assistants. This Department has contributed largely to the wants of our soldiers, both in money and clothing. Too much praise cannot be given to the ladies and children engaged in this noble work.

Meeting of Lager-Bier Brewers.—At an adjourned meeting of lager-bier brewers, held at Pythagoras Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. Katzenmayer advocated independent action on the part of the lager-bier brewers, as against ale brewers, both in respect to the tax and for other reasons. On his motion it was decided to organize an association for mutual protection, to regulate the price of bier, avoid unnecessary opposition, &c. A Committee was appointed to draft articles of Association.

Alterations in the Hall of the Cooper Institute.—The large Hall of the Cooper Institute is undergoing great alterations, intended to improve its acoustic qualities. The platform will be changed to the west side of the Hall, and the auditorium will be arranged in the form of an amphitheatre, with the seats rising in tiers one above another, thus affording a better view of the platform.

Another Prize for the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing-Machine.—It will excite no surprise among our lady readers to learn that the jurors at the Exhibition of All Nations in England have awarded a Prize Medal to the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine—*the* Yankee invention, *par excellence*, that contributes so much to the comfort and convenience of womankind.

The Park Barracks.—It is said that the Park Barracks will be closed as a hospital after Aug. 1, the building being needed for the accommodation of regiments passing through the City under the new call. Hospitals are to be established near the scene of war in Virginia, and hereafter there will not be as many wounded and sick soldiers arriving at this port.

Complimentary Breakfast.—Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., who sails for Europe on Saturday next, was the recipient of a complimentary breakfast from his friends and admirers, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, yesterday morning. Hon. F. A. Conkling, R. C. Hutchings, S. B. Chittenden, T. R. Smith, H. Loomis, Rev. R. W. Clarke and others were among the guests.

The late Dr. Bethune.—The remains of the late Rev. Dr. Bethune, who died in Florence, Italy, last Spring, are expected daily to arrive in this port, on board the bark *Undine*, having been shipped at Florence on the 27th of May.

Sale of a Privateer.—The privateer *Nassau*, better known by its former name, the *Gordon*, was sold yesterday at auction, bringing the price of $21,000.

Custom-House Receipts.—The receipts of the New-York Custom-house yesterday were: imports, $195,053 90; withdrawals from warehouse, $103,043 90; Total, $303,097 89.

Special Meeting of the Aldermen.—A Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen has been called for 1 o'clock this afternoon.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Novel Rifle-Battery.—A very novel and apparently formidable instrument of war was exhibited and tested yesterday at McGiehan's Basin, Jersey City, under the supervision of Messrs. Smith & Bradley, of No. 36 Liberty-street, New-York, in the presence of Col. Delafield and others. The inventors are Messrs. Requa & Billinghurst, practical gunsmiths, of New-York. It is the opinion of officers who have seen it tested, that one of these batteries worked by four men would do as much execution as an entire infantry company. The following is a description:

The battery consists of twenty-five rifle-barrels arranged upon a horizontal plane, and held in position upon a light field-carriage by an iron frame. Upon this in rear of the barrels is fitted a sliding bar worked by two levers (one on each side,) by which the cartridges are forced into the rear of the chambers. Between the sliding bar and the rear of the barrels is a rest of thin sheet iron, the edge of which is scolloped so as to hold each cartridge with its point toward the chamber. The sliding bar is hollow, and has a small perforation opposite a similar opening in rear of each cartridg. By a lever under the frame, the barrels may be diverged at the muzzle, 3.30 inches in 23.44 inches, (their length) which would scatter the balls about 360 feet in 1,000 yards. The cartridge is the common copper-cased fixed ammunition. In loading, 25 of these are fixed in a sheet-iron frame, so that they may be loaded as one. Upon the sliding bar in rear of the middle barrel is a cone for a pistol cap, upon which falls a hammer worked by a lanyard. The operation of loading is easily and quickly performed. A frame containing 25 loads is placed in rear of the barrels, the rest holding them in proper position; by a movement of the side levers they are driven into the chambers. A cap is then placed upon the cone, and the gun is ready to fire. Upon pulling the lanyard, the middle cartridge is fired, and throws gas and flame through the perforation in its rear into the hollow sliding bar, whence it communicates from one to another with such rapidity as to allow no perceptible space of time between the explosions. The elevation is obtained by an ordinary elevating screw under the rear of the frame; the lateral aim by a front and breech sight in line with the middle barrel. The test yesterday was for accuracy, distance and rapidity. The distance that the balls would be effective is about 1½ miles. Three shots were fired in eleven seconds, and a barrel moored about 500 yards in the bay was struck almost every time when fired at. The report of the discharge is similar to that of a 6-pounder.

Explosion and Loss of Life.—Coroner Bohnstedt, of Hoboken, held an inquest yesterday upon the bodies of James McGraw and John Connerd, who lost their lives by the explosion of a steam boiler, at the stone-crushing-machine belonging to Waterbury & Co., near Weehawken ferry. McGraw died upon the spot, but Connerd lingered several hours in great agony. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to their death by the explosion of a steam boiler, and that no blame could be attached to anyone. The boiler, which was manufactured by a Mr. Lagan, of New-York, was a new one, having all the modern improvements.

LAW REPORTS.

Set Off—Motion to Cancel a Judgment for Costs Denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Robertson.

E. N. Bond vs. John Dempsey, impleaded, &c.—This was a motion made by the plaintiff, to set off a judgment recovered in a former action against the defendants, against a judgment for costs in this action, about to be entered for the defendant Dempsey. The action is one of a number of cases which have been litigated in this Court between the same parties during the past year. In one of the actions a judgment for $2,500 was recovered against two of the defendants, (copartners), as makers of several promissory notes, and against the defendant Dempsey, as indorser. Before judgment was rendered, a sale of their copartnership property, amounting to the alleged value of $75,000, was made by the makers of these notes to a third party, subsequently to the recovery of the judgment. The plaintiff brought this action, thereupon, to set aside the sale, on the ground that it was a fraudulent one, and praying that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the property assigned, &c. In this action, the defendant Dempsey, indorser of the notes, and as a joint judgment debtor, was made a party defendant; he demurred to the complaint, on the ground that no cause of action appeared against him, and on a hearing before Mocell, J., judgment with costs was rendered for Dempsey.

This motion was made by the plaintiff to set off his judgment against the judgment for costs about to be entered in favor of the defendant. Dempsey, the plaintiff's counsel, moving on the facts above recited. The counsel for the defendant opposed the motion, on the ground, first, that the defendant's costs had not been adjusted or taxed, nor his judgment perfected; second, that a Receiver had been appointed for the property assigned, by the other defendant's and that there was in the hands of the Receiver an amount more than sufficient to satisfy the judgment; third, that by a mutual understanding and agreement between the defendant and his attorney, the costs belonged to the defendant's attorney; and, fourth, that even in the absence of such an understanding or agreement, the costs, though technically belonging to Dempsey, really belong to his attorney, this Court having held in Gibson *vs.* Fryatt, 2 Sand, 638, that when a judgment is only for costs, it belongs to the attorney of the party in whose favor it is rendered.

Motion denied, with costs for defendant, Dempsey.

For plaintiff, Crary, Elmore & Sweet; for defendant, C. F. Donnelly.

Prommissory Notes—Counter-claim—Payment

MARINE COURT.
Before Judge McCarthy.

Parker vs. Conner & Childs.—This action was brought against the firm of Conner & Sons as makers, and Casper C. Childs as indorser of a promissory note. The counsel for the defence argued that one Nicholas, a Wall-street broker, who was a former owner of the note, had brought a suit on it, which had been settled by a payment in full to the plaintiff Parker, and that Parker had taken a receipt in full, which constituted a settlement and extinguishment. That one Willys H. Warner, or Wills & Warner, were and are the real party or parties in interest, and that the suit being brought for the benefit of one or all of them, a counter-claim against Hill should be allowed.

At the conclusion of the testimony, His Honor, Judge McCarthy, ordered the jury to find a verdict for the full amount of the note—$450—in favor of the plaintiff, as the defendants' testimony was not sufficient to establish the defence.

Phelps and Kenevals for plaintiff; J. R. Dickinson for defendants.

Execution—Where to Issue.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Clerke.

Wm. Wilson vs. Hamilton Nesbitt.—This was a motion by Moses S. Case, the assignee of Wilson, to issue an execution on a judgment filed in King's County, in 1856. It was opposed on the ground that it should have been made in the county in which the judgment had been filed. The Court did not decide the motion, though it was of opinion that such motions had been denied at General Term.

Wyatt & Spencer for assignee; S. Brown for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 25, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '68, Cou.	97⅛
25,000	U. S. 5s, '81, Reg.	98½
12,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	99¼
20,000	do	99⅛
500	do	99¾
15,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Reg.	87
4,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	87½
900	Trea. 7 3.10 ₱ ct. Notes......small.	102⅜
1,500	do......small.	102½
16,000	do	102¾
10,000	do	102⅞
5,000	Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	93½
22,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90.	50½
1,000	do	50¼
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	47
9,000	do	46⅞
4,500	Cal. State 7s	95
3,000	Erie R. 2d m. b. ex. 1864	105
55,000	ErieR. 3d m.b.'83	98
5,000	do	98½
2,000	Erie R. 4th m. b.	88¼
1,000	Hud. R. 2d s. f b.	105
3,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. bonds, new	107½
1,000	Mich. So. 2d m.	82
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. bond	92½
1,000	Ter. H. & Al. 2d m.	81
5,000	Chi. & N. W. s. f b.	94
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	28½
3,000	Chi. & N. W as. b.	47
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	63
5,000	do	63½
2,000	M. & P. DuC. 1st m	92
19,000	Gal. & Chic. 1st m.	105
5,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1 m.	92¾
2,500	do	92½
3,000	C. & Pitts. 3d m.	79
120,000	Am Gold...b60.	115¼
920,000	do	115
50,000	do.....b30.	115
50,000	do.....b60.	115
10,000	do.....s15.	114¾
10,000	do.....s30.	114¾
5,000	do.....s30.	114½
5,000	do.....s60.	114
165,000	do	114¾
50,000	do	114½
20	Bank of America	107¾
500	Phœnix Bank	100

60	Bank of Commerce.	90
11	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	95
8	Pacific M. S. Co.	109
50	do	109¼
50	do.....s30.	108¾
10	do	109½
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	93¾
925	do	93⅝
100	do.....s10	93
200	do.....s30	93
100	do.....s10	93½
350	do	93¼
50	do.....s30	93⅛
350	Erie Railway	34½
50	do	34¼
100	do.....b30	34¾
600	Harlem R.	14½
100	Erie R. Pref.....b30	63
100	do.....b60	63
200	do	62¾
100	Harlem R. Pref.	35⅞
100	do	36
60	Reading Railroad	56
100	Mich. Cen. R.....s30	60
200	do.....s10	60½
100	do	60½
150	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	25⅝
300	do	25½
100	do.....b30	25⅝
250	M. S. & N. I. G. Stock.	56¼
25	do	56⅜
300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	57
100	do	56⅞
100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	21½
50	C., Bur. & Q. R. b10	78¼
50	do	78¼
550	Gal. & Chic. R.	68¾
300	do	68⅝
200	Mil. & Pr. DuC. R.	32¼
10	M. & Pr. DuC. 1st prf.	90
20	Cleve. & Toledo R.	47½
1300	do	47¾
200	do.....b30	47¾
350	do	47⅝
100	do.....s10	47⅝
150	Chi. & Rk. Isld. R.	64
150	do.....b30	64
150	do	63⅞
25	do.....s30	63⅝
70	Little Miami R.	106½

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	100
10,000	do	99⅞
5,000	U. S. 5s '74..Cou.	87⅜
10,000	do	87½
10,000	U. S. 6s '68...Cou.	96⅛
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes	102⅞
70,000	do	103
5,000	U.S. 6s '81, Oregon War Loan, ½-y'ly	98
10,000	Ill. War Loan	96
3 000	C. & N. W. 2d m.	28½
25,000	American Gold	116¼
10,000	do	116½
50,000	do.....b30.	116½
25,000	do	116⅜
60,000	do	116⅞
10,000	do.....s30.	116
20	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	95
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	109½
200	do.....s30.	109½
150	do	110
50	do.....s10	110

20	Bank of Commerce.	90
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....s60	92¾
200	do	93⅛
150	do.....s5	93¾
100	Erie R. pref.....s30	62½
15	do	62⅛
200	do.....b60	62¾
500	Harlem Railroad	14½
50	Mich. Cen. R.	60
100	do	60½
100	do.....s10	60½
100	do.....s30	60
50	Panama R.....s60.	131½
50	do.....s30	131⅛
100	do	132
100	do.....s30.	131⅛
600	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	57
100	do.....s30	56½
200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	47½
300	do.....b30	47⅝
250	Chic. & R. I. R.	64
50	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	32

Friday, July 25—P. M.

The excitement and fluctuations in Gold and Foreign Exchange, noticed in yesterday's report, continue, to-day, and with increased feeling between buyer and seller. At the early session of the Stock Board the price of Gold broke down 2 ₱ cent. from yesterday's last price, and 115 ₱ cent. as against 117 on Thursday afternoon, was accepted for over a million of dollars. On the Street the price for Bills on London were quite as violently affected, and for several hours it was next to impossible to have a rate named for first-class signatures. After the adjournment of the First Board the demand for Gold improved on the Street, and 116 ₱ cent. was paid before 2 o'clock. At the Second Board the demand was renewed at the lower figures, and before the Brokers broke up, at 3½ o'clock, as much as 117 ₱ cent., cash, and 117½, buyer 30 days, was paid; thus restoring the quotations to the last figures of Thursday afternoon. The effect of this change on Bills on London was to impart more firmness to Bankers' signatures, which finally closed 128½@129 ₱ cent. The interest manifested in the market through the day exceeded anything we have yet witnessed in reference to Gold and Exchange. The supply of Gold in the City is up about three millions from last week, and the exports by the steamers on Saturday, from present appearances, will be moderate. The Banks hold to-day $33,500,000, exclusive of the $2,000,000 referred to yesterday as being in the vaults of the American Exchange Bank and Bank of America, on specie deposit for safe keeping, for Kentucky and Ohio account. We understand that one or more of the large City Banks have been sellers of Gold this week, at an average of 119@119½ ₱ cent. The speculators for the rise in Gold, however, appear to have taken hold afresh this afternoon, and the market, at 3½ o'clock, looks firm.

The following are the quotations for Exchange on the Continent of Europe at the close of business this afternoon:

Paris—60 days' sight ₱ dollar	4f. 43¾c.
Paris—3 days' sight ₱ dollar	4f. 41¼c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ₱ guilder	49c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ₱ marc banco	42¾c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ₱ florin	49½c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₱ rix dollar	92½c.

The price of Money to-day is generally 5 ₱ cent. The Government Treasury is receiving Deposits, on temporary loan, 10 days notice, at 4 ₱ cent. The amount of first-class Merchant paper offering in the open market is moderate. The rates are 5@6 ₱ cent. according to date.

The *Great Eastern* sails this evening, or at an early hour on Saturday, morning, from the East River, with a large cargo of Breadstuffs and Provisions. The freight list is said to embrace 8,000 tons. The mail steamers to-morrow are the *City of New-York* for Queenstown, and the *Borussia* for Southampton and Hamburg. The engagements of Bullion are understood to be less than half a million of dollars, to 4 o'clock this afternoon. Other clearances may be made before the hour of sailing to-morrow, though the present disposition among the Bankers is against shipping in advance of their sales of Exchange.

The Stock Market was ½@1 ₱ cent. firmer this forenoon. The speculative sellers, who had been operating for the decline in prices, were disappointed in the English news by the *Etna* to July 17, and their bids for New-York Central were improved at the early Board to 93½ ₱ cent., as against 92⅝ yesterday afternoon. The price subsequently ran down to 93⅛@93 ₱ cent., but later in the day 93½ ₱ cent. was paid and bid for the cash Stock. Nearly the whole Share list improved, in sympathy with New-York Central, including Pacific Mail, for which 110 ₱ cent. was paid and bid in the afternoon. The Government Securities were 1½ ₱ cent. on the coupons of 1881 and the 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds—½@⅝ ₱ dearer than on Thursday. There was a strong request for United States 5 ₱ cents. of 1874, at the advance, and orders in the Stock Exchange Board at par for the United States 6 ₱ cents. of 1881. The Erie and Western Shares were generally ½@1 ₱ cent. higher than the average sales of yesterday, and at the close of the dealings this afternoon, the following were the prices, as compared with Thursday afternoon:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
N. Y. Central	92⅞	93¾	Pacific	108	110
Erie	33⅞	34½	Panama	131½	132
Erie Preferred	62⅝	62¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	98⅞	100
Mich. Cen	59⅞	60½	U. S. 7.30 ₱ c.	102⅛	103
Rock Island	63⅞	64	U.S. Notes C.H.	107¼	106⅞
Mich. Southern	25⅞	26⅝	Gold	117	116⅞
Mich. Guarant'd	55⅞	56½	Bills on Lond'n	128½	128
Illinois Cen	56⅞	57	Missouris	46⅞	47
Toledo	47¼	47⅝	Tennessees	50½	50¾

The City Bank Shares are comparatively neglected. The following were the bids made to-day:

Mechanics'	103½	Bank of the Republic.	89
America	107⅞	Hanover	75
City	112	Metropolitan	97
Greenwich	140	Continental	85
State of New-York	90	Commonwealth	80
American Exchange	92	Park	107½

The Railway Mortgages improved to-day. The following were the bids:

New-York Cen. 6s	102	T. H. & A. 2ds 8 ₱c. '70.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	99	LaC. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	21
New-York Cen. 6s, sub.	99	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	94
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	103	Chi. & N. W. firsts	60⅞
New-York Cen. 7s, '76	108½	Chi. & N. W. firsts, as'd	47
Erie firsts, '68	107	Chi. & N. W. seconds	28
Erie seconds, '79	105½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	76
Erie thirds, '83	98	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	101
Erie fourths, '80	88¼	Tol. & Wab. firsts	[illegible]
Erie fifths, '88	82½	Tol. & Wabash seconds.	68
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1s, '77	85	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds.	75
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	105	Mill. & Pr. Du. Ch'n firsts	[illegible]
Harlem thirds, '68	80	Gal. & Chic. firsts	105
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts	106½	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext.	106½
Mich. Cen., n. f., 8 ₱c., '82	107½	Gal. & Chic. seconds	102½
Mich So. 7 ₱c. seconds.	82	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	91
N. Ind., Gosh Line	100	N. J. Central firsts	105
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	98½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱c., '75	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	77
T. H. & A. firsts 7 ₱ c.	104		

The Specie quotations furnished this afternoon by Messrs. F. P. James & Co., No. 45 Wall-street, are as follows:

Amer. Gold	$1 16½	American Silver	$1 10
Sovereigns	5 55	Five Francs	1 06
20 francs (Nap's.)	4 40	Mexican Dollars	1 15
Ten Guilders	4 45	Spanish Dollars	1 18
Ten Thalers	8 50	Crowns	1 15
Spanish Doubloons	17 65	English Silver, ₱ £	5 20
Patriot Doubloons	16 65	Bk. England Notes	5 55

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week ending July 24 and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$3,598,382	$525,261	$1,358,875
Thrown on market	3,475,485	361,550	1,592,189
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$60,521,058	$31,037,468	$27,690,234
Thrown on market	60,160,486	29,053,272	32,188,378

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,504	$533,497	130	$47,513	254	$58,129
Mf. of Cot'n.	999	165,817	36	8,817	483	111,969
Mf. of Silk	375	342,351	50	69,354	161	75,826
Mf. of Flax.	466	86,908	10	3,126	129	31,400
Miscellan's.	352	93,275	8	8,217	4,812	93,299
Total	3,696	$1,221,848	234	$137,027	5,839	$370,341
		137,027				1,221,848
Total entered		$1,358,875	Total marketed			$1,592,189

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $2,564,205 89, including $300,000 for Customs; payments, $394,453 78; balance, $8,725,941 59.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, July 25, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 47 bbls. Ashes, 20,361 bbls. Flour, 437 bbls. and 475 bags Corn Meal, 163,927 bushels Wheat, 105,510 bush. Corn, 14,233 bushels Rye, 13,221 bushels Oats, 633 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,040 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in light supply and good request, at $6 75 for Pots and Pearls ₱ 100 lbs., showing a further advance.

BEESWAX—Sales, 1,100 lbs. Western Yellow, at 34c.@35c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate request at previous prices.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 500 mats Java on private terms; 170 bags Rio at 22c.@22½c. ₱ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been in good demand, and generally very firm, with an upward tendency.

COPPER—American Ingot has been in fair request, at 24½c.@24¾c., chiefly at 24½c. ₱ lb.; sales, 175,000 lbs.

COTTON—Is quoted irregularly at from 45½c.@47c., for Middling ₱ lb., but the market continues quiet.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has again declined, the export demand having been quite moderate in view of the rapid reduction in the price of gold and the consequent depression in Exchange. The inquiry from the trade has been also less active. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 16,100 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 85@$5 10; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 20@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 80@$5 10; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 17½@$6 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 55, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 85	@$5 10
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	4 80	@ 5 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 17½	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 35	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 6 80

Southern Flour continues quiet and depressed. Sales 1,000 bbls. at $5 25@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 85@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales 900 bbls. extra, at $5 20@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in request, at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 25@$3 30 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Fairfax, Marsh's Caloric and Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been actively sought after, at buoyant prices.

GUNNY BAGS—Have been stiffly held, but have been quiet.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales: 300 bales on private terms.

GRAIN—The rapid fall in the price of Gold and Sterling Exchange has exercised a very depressing influence on the market for Wheat, which has declined 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. At the reduced rates the demand has been fair, and chiefly, of course, from shippers. Toward the close, holders were less eager to realize, and prices were firmer. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 181,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club, $1 15; White Western, inferior to good, $1 35@$1 41; Amber Western at $1 31@$1 33; Red Western (Winter) at $1 25@$1 31; extra Green Bay Spring at $1 24; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 19@$1 23; Milwaukee Club, $1 14@$1 21; Chicago Spring, $1 10@$1 17 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and lower. Sales, since our last, 168,000 bushels, at 55c.@56½c., chiefly 55c.@56c., for shipping Mixed Western; 52c.@54c. for Eastern do.; 48c.@51c. for unsound do. do.; and 61c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is in fair demand, at 77c.@83c. ₱ bushel; sales, 6,100 bushels. Barley continues quiet and nominal. Oats are in demand, including Canada at 46½c.@48c.; Western at 45½c.@47½c., and State at 48c.@49c. ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to July 21.

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls	822,568	662,077	235,012
Wheat, bush	5,817,597	5,852,748	2,026,019
Corn, bush	13,691,715	11,215,389	10,428,872
Oats, bush	1,275,344	591,429	651,758
Rye, bush	521,981	239,280	69,341
Barley, bush	444,464	317,009	202,262

HEMP—Sales, 200 bales Jute, at $110 ₱ ton, six months' credit; and 1,750 bales Manila, in Boston, at 7½c., cash, ₱ lb.

HAY—North River bale continues in demand, and is steady, at 55c.@70c. for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in good request, at uniform prices, including last year's crop, at 14c.@20c. ₱ lb.

INDIGO—Has been moderately inquired for, at very full prices.

IRON—A moderate demand prevails for Pig, including Scotch, at $24 50@$26, and No. 1 American at $23 ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are selling at $1 10@$1 12½ ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Pig has been in active request, and sales of 700 tons have been reported on private terms. Nothing new in other kinds.

LIME—Rockland is selling at 55c.@60c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump; Glens' Falls, at 70c. for Keenan's Lump, and $1 for Jointa, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 200 bbls. New-Orleans, on terms not ascertained; 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 42c.; 70 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part at 33c.; and 350 hhds. Claved Cuba on private terms, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The principal sales, to-day, were those at auction, on account of the Government, including 391 bbls. Resin, by the *Partridge*, at $13 12½@$13 37½; 631 bbls. do., by the *Falconer*, at $13 62½; 310 bbls. do., by the *Emily*, at $13 87½; 508 bbls. do., by the *Raouth*, at $14 12½; 27 bbls. Tar, at $27; and 6 bbls. do., at $30 ₱ bbl. Holders of Spirits Turpentine are now asking $1 90 ₱ gallon; the inquiry is moderate.

OILS—The principal inquiry, since our last, has been for Fish Oils, including Crude Sperm at from $1 35@$1 45, and Crude Whale at 60c.; also Linseed at 92c.@94c.; No. 1 Lard at 70c.@75c. per gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is attracting more attention, and is rather firmer. Sales 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $10 75@$10 87½, for Mess, and $8 75@$9 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand at 5c.@5¾c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon rules quiet, at former rates. Lard favors sellers; sales, 1,300 tcs. and bbls. in lots, at 8½c.@9½c., ₱ lb. Beef is unaltered; sales 310 bbls., at $14@$14 50 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 50 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in request, at 5½c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been quiet but steady, to-day. We quote Carolina, $7 75@$8 25; East India, $6@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Sales, 1,050 bags Crude, here and in Boston, at 12⅞c.@13c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Have been generally quiet, at former quotations.

SUGARS—Have been in brisk demand, and have advanced ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb. Sales, 1,850 hhds., including Cuba, at 8⅜c.@9½c.; and New-Orleans, at 9½c.@11c.; 372 hhds. New-Orleans by auction, at 9½c.@11 5-16c.; and 1,150 boxes Havana, at 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in fair request, at full and buoyant prices.

TIN—Has been less active, but the market has been very firm.

TALLOW—Sales 70,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,100 bbls. at 28½c.@29½c., chiefly at 29c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been somewhat heavier, to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11½d.@12½d.; Corn, 11d.@11½d.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 35s.; ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Bacon, and Lard, 42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@3s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton. For cash and orders, three vessels, with Wheat, in bulk, at 14d. ₱ bushel. For a direct port in Ireland, a vessel with Wheat in bulk, at 13½d. ₱ bushel. For San Francisco, clipper ship *Sea Serpent*, at about $14 ₱ ton, measurement, payable in gold.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH LYON—FRA DIAVOLO.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU—KING COTTON.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have news from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac to the 24th, at which time all was quiet.

Gen. POPE has issued another order indicative of the spirit in which he intends to wage war on the rebels. Hereafter no guards will be placed over private houses or private property of any description, and commanding officers will be held responsible for the conduct of their troops. The soldiers, he says, were called into the field to fight the enemy, and not to guard the property of those most hostile to the Government.

Advices from the advance of Gen. POPE'S Army renders it pretty certain that both JACKSON and EWELL are in the vicinity of Gordonsville, with about thirty thousand rebel troops, with which they intend to make an attempt on Gen. POPE'S lines. Gen. POPE is doubtless ready for them.

The Southern news which we publish this morning, from files of the Richmond papers, as late as the 23d, will be found interesting. We have a full confirmation of the report that a general exchange of prisoners has been agreed upon —the basis, according to the Richmond *Enquirer*, being the cartel of 1812, between the United States and Great Britain. The *Enquirer* claims this agreement as an acknowledgment of the quasi nationality of the Confederate States. The *Enquirer* is also of opinion that one more rebel victory will end the war, and that Commissioners for a truce and armistice will then meet. Gen. JOHNSTON'S official report of the battle of Seven Pines has been published. He of course claims everything for the rebels, and allows nothing for us, as the result. He charges Gen. HUGER with dilatoriness of movement, through which he failed to destroy the entire corps of Gen. KEYES. The *Enquirer* complains bitterly of the rowdyism and disorder which prevail in Richmond. The late expedition of our cavalry to Beaver Dam Creek surprised the rebels beyond measure. It is considered a most daring and independent movement. The Richmond papers boast, however, that the damage to the Virginia Central Railroad has already been repaired. Gen. POPE says it has not. Some intimations of rebel movements in East Tennessee and on the Mississippi are given in our extracts.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of July 22, says that it is credibly informed that the exchange of prisoners now in progress will leave the rebels between 8,000 and 10,000 surplus, to be immediately paroled. The same journal has an article urging that "there is but one method of putting an end to the war; and that is by destroying Federal credit." And to do this, it contends, the rebel army must assume and maintain the aggressive, and abandon retreats.

Gen. SHERMAN has assumed command at Memphis, in place of Gen. GRANT, recalled to Corinth, in consequence of the absence of Gen. HALLECK. It is understood that Gen. SHERMAN will enforce all the orders issued by his predecessors, including the one requiring all the male inhabitants to take the oath of allegiance to the Government, or to leave the city. On Tuesday last four hundred persons took the oath of allegiance, and one hundred and thirty received passes to go South.

Affairs at Vicksburgh appear to remain without much change. Advices are to Sunday night. Our mortars had been shelling the rebel batteries several hours, without any reply. The great canal has been completed, but the water will not be let into it until the river rises.

A letter in the Frankfort *Commonwealth*, dated Clinton County, Ky., July 13, makes some interesting statements regarding the guerrillas. STARN'S rebel cavalry are in Scott County, Tenn., about forty-five or fifty miles south of Albany, and are said to number one thousand men. The Tennessee Secessionists say that the object of MORGAN'S raid is to attack our forces at the Gap in the rear, cut off the supplies, and attack the Gap with a large force in front; and, also, that large numbers were to be employed in controlling the Kentucky elections in August. The correspondent says that he has just seen a gentleman from Tennessee, who informs him that there are now seventeen regiments of Confederate troops on their way across Cumberland Mountain, destined for Nashville, and that they were within seventy miles of the city. The rebels state that STARN has 2,500 men, and that he will pass into Kentucky through Clinton and Wayne Counties. He adds that "the Secessionists here are jubilant over existing prospects."

An arrangement has been made between the Post-office and the Treasury Departments, by which the former will furnish stamps for currency, to be redeemed by the latter.

The generous sum of $47,600 was subscribed at the great Union meeting in Philadelphia on Thursday evening. Messrs. A. WHITNEY & SONS and MCKEAN, BONE & CO. subscribed $3,000 each, Messrs. WM. SELLERS & CO. and M. W. BALDWIN & CO. $2,000, Mr. WILLIAM WELSH $1,800, and a large number $1,000 each.

GENERAL NEWS.

A tremendous gathering of Irishmen and sons of Irishmen was held at the Seventh Regiment Armory last evening to welcome Gen. MEAGHER on behalf of the Irish Brigade, and to aid the cause of recruiting for that noble corps. Gen. MEAGHER received a most flattering greeting, and, in a speech replete with lofty patriotism and fervid eloquence, urged the replenishment of the thinned ranks that still guard the three green flags. He announced that a recruiting office for the brigade will be open at the old stand, No. 596 Broadway.

We give this morning a letter from our Special Correspondent at the Great Exhibition, containing interesting details of the awards of the jurors. It will be seen that the mere handful of American exhibitors have borne off eighty prizes. A list of the successful exhibitors, and the articles for which the prizes are awarded, will be found in our correspondent's letter.

Orders have been transmitted from the Navy Department to the Charlestown, Mass., Navy-Yard, for the construction of an iron-clad battery, which, from its peculiar model, is unquestionably designed for harbor defence. It will be 240 feet long, 53 feet beam over all, and 11½ feet deep. It is required to draw 12 feet, and to register 1,300 tons. Her upper deck will be flush like that of the *Monitor*, neither bulwark or rail rising above it. This deck will consist of six-inch oak plank, with one and a half inches of iron plating outside of that. Her iron mail on the outside of the hull will be five inches thick. Workmen are setting the blocks for this formidable craft, which will be built at once.

A general Court-martial, consisting of Gen. J. A. GARFIELD, Col. JACOB AMMEN, Twenty-fourth Ohio; Col. CURRAN POPE, Fifteenth Kentucky; Col. MARK MUNDAY, Twenty-third Kentucky; Col. T. D. SEDGWICK, Second Kentucky; Col. JONES, Forty-second Indiana; and Col. JNO. BEATTY Third Ohio, with Capt. P. T. SWAINE, U. S. Army, as Judge-Advocate, is now in session at the Court-house in Athens, Ga. They are at present engaged upon the case of Col. J. B. TURCHIN. A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* states that they have now been in session two weeks, and from appearances will have to continue for more than two months, as Gen. BUELL seems determined to bring to trial all officers who have been accused of committing any outrages upon the persons and property of any of the inhabitants of Dixie.

In Wall-street yesterday the excitement in the market for Gold and Foreign Exchange was renewed. The panic feeling carried down rates at one moment to 114¾ for Gold and 126½ for Bills on London, but later in the day the figures recovered to 116¾ and 128 ℔ cent., respectively. Stocks were firm. Governments of 1881 sold at par, and New-York Central at 93½ ℔ cent. Money easy. Exports of Gold, light; of Domestic Produce, very large. Import entries also active, in anticipation of the new Tariff.

The Breadstuffs trade was much depressed yesterday, by the rapid fall in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Flour declined 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 2c.@3c., and Corn fully 1c. ℔ bushel. Toward the close, holders were less eager to sell, and the market was firmer, responding to the rise in Gold and Exchange during the afternoon. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, including Pork and Cut Meats, prices of which favored sellers. Sugars were much brisker, and ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ lb. dearer. A fair inquiry prevailed for Molasses, Teas, Tallow, Ingot Copper, Chemicals, Foreign Liquors, Foreign Hemp, Pig Lead, Salt, Saltpetre, Pepper, Fruit, and the principal kinds of Oils, prices of which were generally advancing. Kentucky Tobacco was in lively request, and was quoted rather higher. Whisky was plenty and lower. Cotton was depressed and unsettled. Heavier Freight engagements were reported at, however, drooping rates. The chief transactions in Naval Stores were the auction sales of Resin and Tar, on Government account.

England's Injustice.

The secession Press of England is sparing no pains to make the alienation between the English and American people as wide as possible. To the ill auguries of our success in the beginning of the rebellion, and hypocritical homilies on what was our duty to the seceding States upon our own admitted principles of republicanism, there is now added a torrent of abuse more coarse and insulting than was ever before indulged in by a high-bred, first-class people against a country of equal respectability and rank. The late foreign mails bring us the London *Times* of July 9, from which we take the following sample of opinions now freely uttered of us in England:

> "But what a destiny are these *degenerate and insensate people* preparing for themselves? They are not shutting themselves out from all mankind in order to work out some philosophic dream of peace and innocence. They have not even the short-sighted wisdom of *the Chinese or the Japanese*, who, in their happy conceit, feared to be contaminated by outside intercourse. These people are isolating themselves only in order that *they may indulge their own fierce vices uncontrolled*. With this object they are reducing themselves to a condition which is a warning to the world. They have at last actually taken upon themselves a system of taxation which is like the cask of REGULUS, so full of points that no man can stand or sit or lie in it without being pricked every moment.
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> This is the happy Union which the Americans are now making for themselves, and to which they expect that, when it is completed, all mankind will flock. They have but to add to it, as they are now doing, the abnegation of all the comforts of civilized life, and they will soon have to negotiate *a Fugitive Slave law* with their neighbors to keep their own subjects within their pale."

In looking back over the record of the rebellion, we are at a loss to conceive how any intelligent writer could have had the hardihood to pen lines so false and disgraceful. What, in the inception of the war or in the progress of it, has the American Government done that is not in the closest accord with the principles of humanity and the practices of the highest civilization? The Government simply, at the start, resisted an attempt of a minority to overthrow it. No nation of which history has left a trace ever did less, or could be expected to do less. The attempt of the rebel States to disintegrate and degrade the Union was marked by less than average honor, and thereby they lost much of the dignity that sometimes marks a popular revolt. Perjury on the part of officials whom meditated treason had foisted into offices of the National Administration—spoliation of the armories of the country to obtain weapons for its destruction; robbery of Mints and Custom-houses in advance of formal renunciations of the plundered Government; and, finally, a merciless bombardment of a feeble garrison by one hundred times their number, when there was for them no possible way of escape or succor —these were the acts of offence and injury which initiated rebellion and drove the United States to war. Are such facts a foundation for the villainous language that the London *Times* employs toward the American people? Would any Nation upon earth, whether civilized or savage, have acted otherwise under such aggravation and assault?

If not in the origin of the war the American Government violated the humanities of the age or the approved practice of nations, how has it committed atrocities in the progress of the war that justify such brutal language from an accredited organ of European opinion? The London *Times* says it has used nothing but "simple and notorious facts" to base its opinions upon. Will it let the world have the specifications? Is it in the treatment of prisoners that our "fierce vices" have been indulged? The crowded and filthy tobacco warehouses of Richmond, and the black-holes into which Union prisoners were thrust in the further South, are presented in contrast to the ample and breezy camps of the North, where rebel prisoners have been held. They testify to cruelty on the one side, and kindness and clemency on the other, that ought to shame the most depraved upholders of treason, and the most malignant vilifiers of the American Government.

But if not in the mode of treating captives taken in war, is it in the agencies employed that the London *Times* will find evidences of American "degeneracy" and of the prevalence of "fierce vices" uncontrolled? There has never been one act laid to the charge of our Government that denotes a departure from the ordinary rules of civilized war. The rebel States have been invaded, but no acts of rapine have been allowed by our Government. Up to the present date no official permission was ever given to our armies to forage upon the enemy. Private property, in hundreds of cases, has been scrupulously guarded, even when the owners were known to be rebels in arms against the Government. No torpedoes or infernal machines have ever beset the path of possible march of rebel troops. In every step it has taken, the American Government has exhibited a forbearance, a clemency, a desire to regard the revolted population of the seceded States as deluded, not wicked men, to an extent that no Government ever before exhibited to traitors. So far has this policy prevailed, that it has absolutely weakened the necessary vigor of war, and led to a popular clamor against it by all classes of our people. No revenge has ever entered into the passions evoked by the war, and the "fierce vices" attributed to the American people by the London *Times* will in history be commemorated as too closely bordering on feeble virtues.

But all we have done, and all we may do, will not placate the ire of the London *Times*, or cause it to cease its assaults on our people and Government. It is not misled as to our acts—it is prompted by hatred. English statesmen have pronounced the Union a "nuisance," and it is the mission of the *Times* and kindred agencies to abate it. The perjury, theft and violence that assailed our Union in the beginning is never thought of as a justification for its defence. The right of a Government to preserve its existence is practically denied. The cruel treatment of prisoners by the rebels is studiously ignored, and our clemency never remembered to our honor. The toleration that has spared the rebel homes when our armies advanced into the revolted States is a marvel in the practice of war, but the English organs of secession see nothing but fierce vices at play among us. We forbear to touch off the magazine of Slavery, but still we are cruel, insensate and base, deserving the opprobrium of the civilized world. Our Government has laid imposts and taxes on the people to pay the expense of preserving the National existence, and we are stigmatized as lower in the scale of commercial and social consideration than "Japanese and Chinese," and a "fugitive slave law" is suggested to prevent the exodus of our entire population. This from a people whose tyranny and taxes have depopulated Ireland, the fairest land that God ever designed for a free people!

It is enough. We have nothing more to learn of British injustice and hatred. If the American people have been morbidly sensitive to English opinions, that weakness is past. They have learned to treat lying and insolence with contempt, and, if war come, they must trust the sword to make their sovereignty respected.

Our Naval Power—Facts for Friends and Foes.

We give this morning the first authentic exhibit that has been made in the Press of the present strength of the American navy—the classification of the vessels, and the number in each class, together with facts in regard to their size, build, armament, the number of men engaged on them, and so forth. We do not think it can be called either boasting or pretension to say that the facts there set forth are astonishing. We do not see that it can be construed into assumption, if we say that a knowledge of these facts will give the nation a feeling of security from aggression, and a firm and intelligent consciousness of power. We do not believe it can be taken for bravado or insult by any foreign Governments if we say that it would be well for them to study and ponder upon these facts before they may finally resolve to interfere in our affairs, or meddle with matters which are none of their business. It is a force intended simply for defence against internal and external foes; and in this work we believe it is capable of doing some successful service against the latter when called upon, as it has already been uniformly and triumphantly successful against the former whenever it has had an opportunity to operate.

From our *résumé* it will be seen that the entire strength of our navy is close upon *three hundred* vessels, nearly all of which are propelled by steam; and that among these are two iron-clad frigates, twenty-three iron-clad gunboats, and a good stock of the highly effective naval weapon, the ram. Of the latter the number can be increased indefinitely, and at any moment, as they may be needed. All we have to do, is to fit a beak on to any staunch steam craft, plate its most vulnerable parts, and it is ready for service in sinking and destroying wooden walls, or whatever else it can get a drive at. In this way the magnificent ocean steamship *Vanderbilt* was fitted up in a short time in this port, and sent down to Hampton Roads for a tilt with the *Merrimac*; and the river ram fleet of Col. ELLET was also turned out in the same way. In case of a contest with a naval Power, the ram, we believe, would be one of our most formidable weapons. Fifty of them, stout and swift, cruising along our coast, and it would be hard work for an enemy to land troops anywhere on our shore. If the foe sent mailed convoys with his transports the rams would simply dodge the iron-clads and sink the transports, if indeed they could not quickly destroy both.

We believe that these three hundred armed vessels are a match for any naval force that any one, or any two, foreign Powers could send to these shores; and that the same time they could keep the rebels in easy check. We have, or will have directly, a larger number of iron-clad vessels than England and France combined, and of a far more available and destructive kind. Upon these we look as the best guardians of our liberty, our Union and our independence, from any and all foreign intermeddlers.

The speed with which this splendid naval force has been gotten up and put into service is one of its most remarkable characteristics. The greater part of it has sprung into being within the last year. Twelve months since, we had but eighty vessels-of-war of all kinds, only one-third of which were steamers. But thirty then—three hundred now! For of these, all save some of the iron-clads and steam frigates are actually afloat. Within the year we have *constructed* alone nearly as many vessels as the entire number of ships on the Naval register of 1861. We had but 8,000 sailors and marines a year ago; now there are over 23,000 in our naval service. Certainly these things exhibit an amount of energy and of work deserving of notice, and show forth the resources of the country in a light not less striking than was shown in the raising of our armies. If Mr. WELLES has seemed to be derelict in some of his duties, and has been censured by the public and the Press for want of *push* and vigor, it must be confessed, that in the long run, he has made a grand show, both of deeds and of results.

In the statements we give elsewhere in detail, our own people will find cause of encouragement and strength, and those who would attempt to destroy us will find cause of warning. From the work that is still going on, too, and is projected, it will appear by another year that this present exhibit will be obsolete, and that America will show a front as near as may be invulnerable.

IRREGULARITIES OF ENLISTMENT—ANOTHER REFORM NEEDED.—We can hardly credit the statement that comes to us through a Washington telegram, that the Government has determined to accept the Pennsylvania volunteers for nine or twelve months. And yet we can scarcely conceive that Gov. CURTIN, who, previous to his proclamation, had been to the Capital, and had an interview with the Washington authorities, could have issued his call for nine or twelve months' men without any warrant whatever. The experience in Pennsylvania, in fact, is a striking illustration of the ill effects of the system adopted by the Government in making the new levy through *State* instead of *National* organization. In consequence of Gov. CURTIN'S proclamation for recruits on the short term, a large number had enlisted, when a few days ago the announcement came from Washington that there was neither law nor regulation that could allow the Government to receive volunteers on any other term of service than for three years or the war. However annoying this might be to the Pennsylvania recruits, it is undoubtedly the *law* of the case; and hence, as we said at the beginning, we can scarcely credit the report that the Government has resolved to permit these nine and twelve months enlistments to go on. There is no reason why any discrimination should be made in the case of Pennsylvania; and we are not prepared to think that the patriotism of that State, already so nobly proved, has declined to such an ebb as to *ask* for any such discrimination. The bounties and pensions provided by the Government are for those enlisting for three years or the war. They could not justly claim the same rewards who but offer their services for *one* year. Besides, there is no certainty that the lapse of nine or twelve months will see the rebellion wholly crushed; it is safe, at least, to assume that it will *not*. In that event, therefore, we should have all the trouble and risk of disbanding regiments and enrolling new ones, perhaps at a critical moment. Moreover, it is the purpose that the new enlistments shall be used mainly in filling up regiments now existing, but depleted by battle or disease. It is easy, then, to foresee the endless confusion and demoralization that must arise from this diversity in the terms of enlistment.

We cannot too soon have an order from Washington setting this matter to rights—rendering uniform both the terms of service and the bounties. The good effect of such a systematization would be immediately felt in the stimulus it would give to enlistments.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—We publish elsewhere a full report of the prizes and medals awarded to the American exhibitors in the Great World's Fair in London. The most entire impartiality has evidently presided over the action of the jurors, and their decisions, we have every reason to believe, are thoroughly satisfactory to all concerned. It is, indeed, extremely gratifying to find that, although in the present state of our National affairs, Congress did not think it wise to make the proposed grant for the exhibition of American industrial products, private enterprise has done so much in vindication of American prestige, and, even under such signal difficulties, has carried off a fair proportion of the honors given to successful competitors. In the department of the Mechanic Arts, as might have been anticipated, the inventive genius of our citizens has been specially distinguished.

These results, in the circumstances, are a sufficient indication of what might have been accomplished, had not our energies been preoccupied by the patriotic duties we all owe to our country, at the present moment of political peril and intestine convulsion. Enough, however, has been achieved, to show that the industrial genius, the mechanical aptitude and the inventive skill of our countrymen, will compare favorably now, and must compete successfully hereafter, with those of the sister Nations of Europe.

"To develop American supremacy, power and wealth," it has been well said, "we must foster American commerce, American agriculture, and American manufactures. And each of these branches of our industry must languish or thrive together." We are glad to find that the Great Exhibition adds another to the numerous well-known indications that the last of these three sources of our prosperity is becoming more fruitful, and that our vast mechanical capabilities are being developed with the characteristic national ardor and zeal. As we already surpass other nations in a few of the products of our inventive industry, so when, by the blessing of Providence, peace is once more restored to our country, we shall not only manufacture much more largely than ever for home consumption, but shall also be able to extend the sphere of our competition, and to obtain new and lucrative foreign markets for the products of our manufactories, our mills, and our workshops.

THE DESIGNS OF FRANCE IN MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.—We publish this morning another highly interesting and important communication from our Paris correspondent, on the subject of the Emperor NAPOLEON'S designs in Mexico and the reference they have to the United States.

It would appear that our Paris correspondent, so generally correct; has too much reason for his statements relative to the inimical policy of the Emperor, both as regards Mexico and this country. We fear that policy is yet to give us serious trouble, and while some of our timid cotemporaries are disposed to distort facts and deny the truth point blank—fearing to look the danger directly in the face—we would counsel an acknowledgment and an appreciation of the facts as they exist, and that immediate preparation should be made to meet the emergency which they surely portend.

The complications growing out of the attempts of European Powers to interfere in the affairs of this continent, are looming up in tremendous proportions. NAPOLEON III. now stands in the foreground, but in the background other potentates are plainly visible. The Orleans Princes, too, are just entering upon the scene, and their sudden departure from the army of the Potomac for Europe may, we believe, be fully accounted for. As NAPOLEON advances in his Mexican schemes, Bonaparte stock falls and Orleans stock rises. If England dreads LOUIS NAPOLEON more than she does a reconstructed and powerful American Union, we may yet see England and the United States indirectly coöperating with the Orleans party to overthrow the French Emperor, and the logical consequence of this must be to render both England and France the friends of the North, and disposed to sustain the unity of the Republic.

THE LONDON TIMES ON OUR REVISED TARIFF.—The London *Times*, with that amusing propensity to blunder, which is one of its least offensive characteristics, has just made two new and singular discoveries with regard to this country and its commercial relations with England, as affected by the new tariff.

First it announces that this law will almost stop the importation of foreign goods. The writer, however, seems to be ignorant that the Revised Tariff is only modified to correspond with our internal Tax bill, the duties being increased only in those cases and to that extent in which domestic goods are charged with a similar internal tax. Thus it is obvious that the foreign manufacturer will be in precisely the same relative position as before, and will be able to compete on equal terms with his American rival. So far then from foreign nations having just cause to complain of being injured by the new tariff, this measure is a simple act of justice to our own manufacturers, who would have been wronged, and their interests sacrificed, if it had not been passed.

The other discovery of our cotemporary stimulates his imagination to an unusual flight of eloquence. In consequence, he says, of our not importing foreign manufactures, our citizens "will be in rags," their families "shirtless and stockingless," and our industrial laborers "fretting their very souls out in vain attempts to patch up wretched implements and machinery." This imaginative writer may, perhaps, be pardoned for not knowing of our superiority in the manufacture of cotton fabrics, though he might have found numerous proofs of it in the Great Exhibition. It is not easy, however, to account for ignorance of our achievements in the production of machinery on the part of a journal which is itself printed on a printing press of American invention.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrangements for the Collection of the Internal Tax.

How the Stamp Currency will be Issued.

Interview of New-York Aldermen and Councilmen With the President and Secretary of War.

TROOPS SENT TO UTAH.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 25.

THE TAX BILL.

Gov. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, and others, had an interview with Secretary CHASE this morning, on the subject of the Tax bill. It was decided that for Minnesota and other small States there shall be but one Assessor for the State, and a Collector for each District. In the larger States, excepting probably in cities, each District will have an Assessor and Collector. All the applications are now being considered and the appointments will be announced before the close of next month.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. BOUTWELL, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, in order that the Act of Congress of the 17th of July inst. may be carried into effect more speedily, to-day submitted the following propositions for the consideration of the Postmaster-General, who has considered and adopted them, namely:

First—That the Post-office Department furnish the Treasury Department with such postage stamps as may be necessary for currency; that Department paying to the Post-office Department the net cost thereof.

Second—That the arrangement shall cease at the option of either party, or when the Treasury Department is prepared to issue its own stamps as currency.

Third—The stamps to be so prepared that they can be distinguished easily from the ordinary postage-stamps.

Fourth—The stamps to be redeemed by the Treasury Department, as contemplated by the act of July 17, 1862.

Fifth—Such stamps to be received by the Post-office Department for postage, and to be at all times exchangeable for ordinary postage-stamps.

Arrangements will be immediately made to carry the above propositions into effect.

Proposals will be received by the Treasury Department until the 6th of August, for furnishing revenue stamps, under the Internal Revenue act. On and after the 30th of July designs for the stamp may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

THE STAMP CURRENCY.

The Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Treasury have had almost daily consultations on the stamp currency. It seemed difficult to decide the question of jurisdiction. To-day, however, a compromise has been effected between the two Departments, viz.: The Post-office Department is to order and prepare the stamps, and deliver them to the Treasury Department for distribution. They are to be of all the denominations, from one to thirty cents. The engraving is being done in New-York, and Mr. BLAIR expects to have some ready for use on or about the 10th prox.

THE DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.

The State Department is draped in mourning, and [illegible] will be closed.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The President is fully as much besieged with visitors now as when Congress was in session. To-day he came out of his room and addressed to the anxiously waiting crowd a few pertinent words, asking that they would all be very brief, and not stay long. His remarks were cheered, and the hint taken.

THE NEW-YORK CITY COMMITTEE.

Aldermen FARLEY and MITCHELL, and Councilmen PINCKNEY, JONES, HOGAN and KEECH, of New-York, to-day had an exceedingly agreeable interview with the President and Secretary of War, relative to the recruiting of volunteers and the payment of bounty. The Committee were assured that arrangements would at once be made to have a suitable person in the City of New-York to pay the bounty, &c., at the time of the recruits passing the medical examination, or immediately thereafter.

Among other matters considered was the importance of filling up the regiments in the field, to which object the Committee urgently pressed the Secretary's attention. The Committee believe the enlistment fee will be doubled, making it $4 for joining the regiments now in the field.

Among other items of interest to New-York, Secretary STANTON stated that, having [illegible] the exchange of prisoners, Col. CORCORAN will [illegible] in New-York within ten days.

This visit of the Committee will [illegible] productive of great good to the volunteers from New-York, as they have diligently discharged their duties.

An official list will be prepared of all soldiers absent without leave, which will be of great service to the Corporation of New-York in controlling the payment of the relief fund.

THE LOSSES BEFORE RICHMOND.

From accounts recently received from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, the official report of the battles before Richmond states the killed, wounded, missing and prisoners approximate to 16,000.

SKIRMISH IN THE SHENANDOAH.

There is a report of a skirmish in the Shenandoah, but nothing definite known at this writing. Gen. POPE, however, proceeds immediately to move upon the enemy. He has an effective force, with which he will make his mark.

THE RAPPAHANOCK AND PIANKATANK REGION.

The steamer *Freeborn* arrived at the Navy-yard last evening, bringing the prize schooner *Sabine*, recently captured in the Rappahanock River.

Citizens along the Rappahanock and Piankatank Rivers are represented to be in great consternation, especially those who recently deserted the rebel cause, and took the oath of allegiance to this Government.

Marauding parties of rebel cavalry are said to be making their appearance at times in their vicinities, and impressing citizens into the service of the rebel Government. The alarm is so great that large numbers of men sleep nightly in boats out in the stream, in order to prevent being surprised and captured.

DISCHARGE OF SURGEONS AND CHAPLAINS.

The rebel authorities of the War Department, we learn through Gen. DIX, have ordered the unconditional discharge of all the National Surgeons and army Chaplains taken prisoners in discharge of their legitimate duties. This is in accordance with the example set them by the Government.

THE HEALTH OF NORFOLK.

There is no confirmation of the statement that yellow fever has appeared in Norfolk, though officers and others now there express, in letters just received here, some apprehensions that it will prevail.

WANT OF CHANGE.

There is great trouble here for want of change, few persons being willing to stand the heavy discount.

ANOTHER ARMY IN UTAH.

Another "army" has been sent to Utah. The Pioneer Regiment, the Second Cavalry, was ordered to break camp at San Francisco about three weeks since and repair at once to the City of Saints, or its neighborhood.

THE NEW-YORK RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

R. C. MCCORMICK, of the Department of Agriculture, was to-night elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New-York Relief Association—a guarantee of the future efficiency and usefulness of the Association.

THE HOSPITALS IN FAIRFAX COUNTY.

The Surgeon-General to-day visited the hospitals in Fairfax County. Several of the church hospitals here being found inconvenient, will be abandoned.

TREASURY NOTES IN CALIFORNIA.

This forenoon the Secretary of the Treasury received a telegram, announcing the safe arrival in San Francisco of a million of dollars in United States Treasury Notes, sent thither less than a month ago. They are the first lot of Treasury Notes sent by the Government to California.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD.

Brig.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD, having recovered his health, passed through this city, this forenoon, on his return to the army of the Potomac.

DEATH OF MAJOR FAIRBANKS.

Maj. FAIRBANKS, of the Fifth Michigan regiment, died in this city this morning, from the effects of the wound he received on the 30th of June in the battle near Richmond. His remains will be taken to Detroit.

STAMPS FROM THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

An arrangement has been made by which the Post-Office Department will furnish stamps for currency, redeemable by the Treasury Department.

IMPROVEMENT IN SEA-COAST GUNS.

Capt. S. V. BENET, of the United States Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty as a member of the Board for the Revision of the Manual of Heavy Artillery, convened at the West Point Military Academy, in order to enable him to test certain improvements to sea-coast guns, in accordance with the application of Gen. MCCLELLAN, approved by the Secretary of War.

ARMY ORDERS.

Major SELFRIDGE, Assistant Adjutant-General, is ordered to report to Major-Gen. POPE for duty.

A General Court Martial is ordered to convene at Fort Niagara, N. Y., on the 3d of August, or as soon thereafter as practicable for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it.

NAVAL ORDER.

Acting Assistant Surgeon THOMAS MCHENRY is ordered to take passage in the *Rhode Island* to join the bark *Pursuit*.

The President and the Congregationalists.

MR. SEWARD'S REPLY TO THEIR RESOLUTIONS OF CONFIDENCE.

On behalf of President LINCOLN, Secretary SEWARD has written the following letter, in reply to resolutions of confidence in the Government, which the General Congregational Convention of Vermont passed at its session at Norwich last month:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 11, 1862.

To the Rev. Clark E. Ferrin, Moderator, &c., &c.:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your note of the 23d of June, accompanied by a copy of resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the General Convention of Congregational Ministers and Churches recently assembled at Norwich.

In compliance with your request, these resolutions have been submitted to the President of the United States.

I am instructed to express his cordial thanks for the assurances of confidence and support thus tendered to him by a body so deservedly respected and so widely influential as the Congregational Church of Vermont. The President is deeply impressed by the fervent and hopeful patriotism and benevolence which pervade the resolutions. It is the Union and the Constitution of this country which are at stake in the present unhappy strife, but that Union is not a mere stringent political band, nor is that Constitution a lifeless or spiritless political body. The Union is the guaranty of perpetual peace and prosperity to the American people, and the Constitution is the ark of civil and religious liberty for all classes and conditions of men.

Who that carefully reads the history of the nations for the period that this Republic has existed under this Constitution and this Union, can fail to see and to appreciate the influence it has exerted in ameliorating the condition of mankind? Who that justly appreciates that influence will undertake to foretell the misfortunes and despondency which must occur on every continent, should this Republic desist all at once from its auspicious career, and be resolved into a confused medley of small, discordant and contentious States? The duty of the Christian coincides with that of the patriot, and the duty of the priest with that of the soldier, in averting so sad and fearful a consummation.

Be pleased, Sir, to express these sentiments of the President to the Reverend gentlemen in whose behalf you have addressed me, together with assurances of the profound respect with which I have the honor to be their humble servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

AWARD OF THE JURORS.

A Handful of American Exhibitors Bear Off Eighty Prizes—Great Triumph of the United States Department.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITORS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, July 11, 1862.

The ceremony of awarding the prizes to the successful exhibitors—but not of delivering them—took place to-day, and was a complete success. For a wonder the weather was fine, and in consequence an immense gathering of all nations assembled to see the procession, hear the music, and generally have a time of it. I have so much to do before the mail closes, in the way of picking out who among the Americans have been honored, that I make no excuse for postponing, as entirely secondary, an account of the ceremonies.

The various products and articles in the Great Exhibition are massed into thirty-six classes, with some subdivisions, which it is not necessary to refer to. America contributes to rather more than half of these classes, the contributions of 64 catalogued and a dozen, or so, of uncatalogued (because tardy) citizens. I shall proceed now, as briefly as possible, to record the honors which this handful of patriotic men have won for the country, in spite of Governmental discouragement and official (I mean American official) neglect. It is only right to state, as a preliminary, that if the English authorities had been as churlish as the American, the exhibitors would have had but cold cheer, for it was from the first expressly stated that where a country refused to appoint a Commissioner no awards would be made. Mr. HOLMES, to whom the exhibitors must forever feel indebted, represented that many of the leading concerns in America had forwarded goods to the Exhibition in good faith, not imagining for a moment that their Government would leave them in the lurch, and on the faith of this representation—which was thoroughly true—the English authorities awarded space, and extended proper consideration to the unfortunates. Now to work.

In Class 1—(mining, quarrying, metallurgy and mineral products; Jurors, Inigo Cocchi, Chas. Combes, J. A. C. das Neves Cabral, Lieut.-Gen. Alex. Gerngross, Sir W. Logan, Francisco Luxan Sir Roderick Murchison, C. Overweg, I. Percy, M. D., W. W. Smyth, M. A., Thomas Topwith, K. Styffe, Peter Tunner, A. de Vaux, H. H. Vivian, M. P., Nicholas Wood; Associate Jurors, Daubrée, Dubocq, J. Ookes)—there were four exhibitors. Three have distinguished themselves. J. MOSHEIMER receives the Council Medal, "for his collection illustrating the newly-explored mineral wealth of the Territory of Nevada." T. MEADS, honorable mention, for "fine collection of native copper and silver, from Lake Superior. New-Jersey Zinc Company, honorable mention, "for fine Spiegel iron, produced from Franklinite."

In Class 2—(chemical substances and products and pharmaceutal processes; Jurors, Dr. Frederick Anthon, Balard, Dr. Von Baumhauer, Dr. A. Bernhays, J. T. P. Chandelon, Dr. E. Frankland, Prof. Forchammer, Wm. Gossage, T. Graham, Dr. A. W. Hofman, Dr. Kuhnhein, A.V. Lourenzo, Dr. A. Müller, Raffaele Piria, James Young; Associate Jurors, Thomas Anderson, E. J. Menier, C. Palmstedt)—the United States had four exhibitors and received four Council medals. The following are the fortunate ones: Glen Cove Starch Company; "samples of starch—for the excellent quality of products;" H. G. HOTCHKISS, wintergreen oil, and for do.; KINGSFORD, silver gloss starch, and for do.; S. F. PEASE, "for petroleum, benzol from petroleum, coal-tar oil for illumination and lucubration." In a subdivision of the same class, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy receive a Council medal (there is only one kind of medal, so it is superfluous to repeat the word council) for "a fine collection of North American vegetable drugs and preparations made from them."

In Class 3—(Substances used as food; Jurors, Constantine Ardanaz, James Buckman, Buffet, J. d'Andrade Corvo, Elsner von Gronow, C. W. Hoskyns, S. Jacini, E. Jacquemyns, J. W. Larking, Chas. Lawson, P. Möller, Lord Portman, M. E. Rodocanachi, Nicholas Tchernayev, E. W. Thomson, Charles Woolloton, Count Zichy; Associate Juror, J. A. Barral)—there were six exhibitors: two received medals and two "honorable mentions, viz.: Glen Cove Starch Company, medal for "maizena or corn starch used for food; exceedingly excellent for food." HECKER BROTHERS, medal for "flour; excellence of quality." STEBBINS & Co., honorable mention for "flour; goodness of quality." J. WADDELL, honorable mention for "Indian Corn; goodness of quality."

In Class 4—(other animal and vegetable substances used in manufactures)—America has but one exhibitor, the Glen Cove Starch Company, who it will be seen had already received a medal for their specialty; in a sub-class, however, vegetable substances not used as food, BLANCHARD & BROWN carry off a medal for "wooden wheel spokes, machine made."

In Class 5—(Railway plant, including locomotive, engines and carriages)—there are but three unimportant exhibitors who could not have expected to receive prizes, and who will certainly not be disappointed.

Class 6—(Carriages not connected with rail or train roads. Jurors, Jos. Holland, H. Holmes. George N. Hooper, Gen. Morin, J. W. Peters, Viscount Torrington; Associate Juror, H. Tresca)—has two exhibitors; one gets the medal, viz.: BREWSTER & Co., "for phæton of sound construction, good workmanship, especially as to varnishing and leather work, good materials."

Everyone in Class 7—(Manufacturing machines and tools)—gets either a medal or an honorable mention: Howe Machine Company, medal, for their collection of sewing machines; A. SMITH, a medal "for his loom for weaving tufted carpet;" WHEELER & WILSON, medal for "their circular-hook sewing machines;" BIGELOW, for GOODWIN, honorable mention for "his machines for sewing boots and shoes, and the simplicity of the arrangement for sewing round the tops or toes." G. H. SANBORN, honorable mention for "the ingenuity of his cord and rope-making machinery." I. M. SINGER, "for his collection of well-constructed sewing machines." WILCOX & GIBBS, honorable mention, for "improvements in the construction of their sewing machines." In a sub-section of this class but catalogued as class 8, W. D. RICHARDS receives a medal "for improved boot and shoe machinery," and honorable mentions are made of the following: BLAKE, BROTHERS, for "stone breaking machine;" F. O. DEGNER "for a printing press;" SANDFORD & MALLORY "for a scutching machine for taking the fibre from the leaves of aloes;" P. H. WEMPLE "for a machine with 18 adjustable drills;" and —— CONROY "for a cork-cutting machine."

In class 8, (machinery in general—jurors: L. [illegible], de Burg, Earl of Caithness, M. Chevalier, J. Hawkshaw, J. Hick, J. M. da Ponte Horta, W. M. [illegible], John Penn, O. Pihl, du Pre, W. Macquorn Rankine, F. B. Taylor, H. Thomas; Associate Juror, C. Jenny,) the catalogue only names twenty-two exhibitors, but as twenty-seven medals and honorable mentions were bestowed it is reasonable to suppose that some additions were made after the opening in May last. This truly extraordinary and gratifying list is as follows: W. D. ANDREWS, medal, "for centrifugal pump and engines; good design." —— BLAKE, medal, "for stone-breaking machine; simplicity and practical utility." E. CONROY, medal, (in addition to previous honorable mention,) for "cork-cutting machine. Originality of design, good workmanship, and practical success." Capt. JOHN ERICSSON, medal, "as inventor of engines exhibited." A. G. GIBSON, medal for "improved carriage coupling. Originality of design, probable utility." J. C. GOAR, medal, "Belt-shifter. Originality of design, probable utility." C. S. GODDARD, medal, "for mestizo burning picker. Originality of design, simplicity, cheapness, and practical success." HANSBROW, medal, "Pumps. Good design and arrangement, and good workmanship. KERSHON & COLVIN, medal, "Milking machine. Good design, practical utility, and moderate price." LEE & LARNED, medal, "fire-engine. Ingenuity of design, and good workmanship." C. NEAR, medal, "Dynometer. Good arrangement, practical utility." D. PARKER, medal, "Washing machine, practical utility and success." PESANT, medal, "ERICSSON'S hot air engine. Good design and practical utility." C. T. PORTER, medal, "Invention of governors. Execution of governors and engines." RICHARDS, medal, as inventor of the indicator exhibited by C. T. PORTER. J. ROSS, medal, "conical burr-stone mills. Good arrangement, practical success." HENRY STEELE, medal, "Steam pump. Good design, and practical success." WILCOX, medal, "good arrangement, and practical utility of the hot-air engine, of which he is the inventor." R. H. WORTHINGTON, medal, "Steam pump. Good arrangement, and practical success, especially in fire engines." C. H. DENNISON, honorable mention, "Wilcox's hot-air engines." JOHN DICKINSON, honorable mention, "Diamond Mill Dress." J. J. ECKOLL, honorable mention, "combination press, and compress (model.)" A. M. FOOTE, honorable mention, "lock umbrella stand." H. H. PACKER, honorable mention, "ratchet drill." WALCOTT, honorable mention, "button-hole cutters." WARKER & EPPENSTEIN, honorable mention, "portable mineral and soda-water apparatus." WENTWORTH & JARVIS, honorable mention, "Windmill, water-elevator, and regulator of power."

In Class 9 (Agricultural and Horticultural Machines and Implements. Jurors—C. E. Amos, Col. Challoner, C. J. Dannfelt, G. Devincenze, E. Egan, Viscount Eversley, J. Gibson, Professor Jörgensen, Wellington Lee, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Hervé Mangon, L. de Malhelin, J. Miller, J. C. Morton, Sir Joseph Paxton, Marquis de Perales, J. Pintus, Sir John V. Shelley. Associate Juror—E. Moll,) America has twelve catalogued exhibitors, and eleven medals and honorable mentions, to wit: BATCHELOR & SON, medal "for their hand-tools." BLANCHARD & BROWN, medal, "for their cotton planter. J. F. & W. DANE, medal, "for their steel plows." Douglas Axe Company, medal, "for their forest-tools." MCCORMICK, medal, "for his reaping machine." W. A. WOOD, medal, "for his combined reaper and mower." KERSHAW & COLVIN, (medal awarded under Class 8,) honorable mention, "for their cow-milking apparatus." RUSSELL & TREMAIN, honorable mention, "for their reaping machine." KIRBY & OSBOURNE, honorable mention, "for their reaper and mower." LEVI & BEARDSLEY, honorable mention, "for their hay elevator." R. PRICE, honorable mention, "for his mop."

In Classes 10 and 11, (Civil Engineering, Architectural and Building contrivances, and Military Engineering, Armor and Accoutrements, Ordnance and Small Arms,) there are but four exhibitors. The medal is awarded to one only, COLT, "for his principle of revolving arms." I can add, however, that in a subdivision of Class 12, F. E. SICKLES receives the medal for his "ingenuity in steam steering apparatus," and W. H. WARD, a medal also, "for his night-signal telegraph."

In Class 13, (Philosophical Instruments and processes depending on their use,) DARLING & SCHWARTZ receive a medal, "for the excellence and accuracy of the manufacture of their steel scales and straight edges."

Class 14 is devoted to photography and photographic apparatus, and DEXTER (whose name is not in the catalogue) receives an honorable mention "for a series of busts of the Governors of States in America."

In Class 16 (the Yankee clock-makers in Class 15 having come to grief,) there are four exhibitors, two of whom receive the medal. This is the musical instrument class, and I am not wrong in saying that it has been the great feature of the American Department. In a former letter I referred to the extraordinary excitement that had been occasioned among piano-forte makers and professors by the startling power and excellence of Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS' instruments. The American Court was crowded with the curious in such matters; all the best players in London tried the pianos, and some of a burglarious disposition even went so far as to break the instruments open when they happened to find them locked. Several weeks ago the two grands and two squares were sold to Messrs. CRAMER, BEALE & WOOD, who were so satisfied with their bargain, and confident that a European business could be established by Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS, that they have ever since announced themselves as their agents, and as I am informed, have forwarded an extensive order for upright pianos. Four other cash applications were made for the purchase of these particular instruments, and I am confident that if a dozen "grands" were here, they would go off like hot cakes. The jurors in this class were as follows:

W. Sterndale Bennett, Mus. D., London; J. R. Black, M. D., United States; Right Hon. Sir Geo. Clerk, F. R. S., Chairman, Edinburgh; Fétis, Deputy Chairman, Belgium; Lissajous, France; Rev. Sir F. Gore Ousely, Bart., Mus. D., Oxford; Ernst Pauer, Austria; Wm. Pole, Mus. B., F.R.S., Secretary, London; J. Schiedmayer, Zollverein; Earl of Wilton, G.C.H., London; Henry Wylde, Mus. D., London.

And the awards are: STEINWAY & SONS, medal, "Powerful, clear and brilliant tone of piano, with excellent workmanship shown in a grand piano and a square piano of very large dimensions." G. H. HULSKAMP, medal, "Novelty of invention in sound-board of piano, and for an important invention in violins." The novelty here referred to consists in stretching the sound-board by the use of screws, whereby it is claimed (although the jurors do not indorse the claim) that greater sonority is obtained in smaller space than by the prevailing method of manufacture. Messrs. STEINWAY'S indorsement by the jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker.

In Class 17 (surgical instruments) Mr. ROBERT BATES, although too late to get into the catalogue, receives a medal "for a small series of very ingenious instruments for the relief of stammering," whilst two other New-Yorkers, who were in plenty of time, flourish their sticking plaster and fumigators in vain.

In Class 23 (woven, spun, felted and laid fabrics when shown as specimens of printing and dyeing,) the Manchester Print Works receive a medal "for their fine collection of printed fabrics," and in a sub-division of Class 25 (feathers and manufactures of hair,) V. WILKINS receives an honorable mention "for the excellence of his curled horsehair." The Manchester Print Works also receive an honorable mention in another class for "woolen hosiery, good quality."

In Class 28 (stationery) the following prizes have been awarded: American Bank Note Company, medal, "variety and excellence of their security bills." SAXTON, medal, "new process for sealing official documents." S. SWEET, medal, "ingenious process for producing blocks for printing."

Class 32 (cutlery and edge tools,) brings out W. BLACKWELL, who receives a medal "for good sample of tailors' shears," and the Douglas Axe Company, who are similarly honored for "a good collection of edge tools."

And here the list ends; a goodly one I think you will say, and an ample vindication, not only of national ingenuity and skill, but of English fair play. It will be seen that fifty-two medals and twenty-eight honorable mentions have been won by a body of exhibitors, who cannot, including the latest arrivals, number a hundred. I am sure that no other nation has done so well. In my next letter I shall endeavor to make a few comparisons on this interesting subject. For the moment it is sufficient to know that America has distinguished herself beyond all anticipation.

C. B. S.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Republican and Legislative Union Committees, held at the Delavan House, in the City of Albany, July 22, 1862, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Union State Convention be held at SYRACUSE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the nomination of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, to be supported at the next November election, and that all Republicans, all Democrats, and all loyal citizens, supporters of the policy of the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war for putting down rebellion, and responding to the principles and policy set forth in the address and resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Republican and Union members of the Legislature, held at Albany, April 18, 1862, are invited to unite in the election of three delegates from each Assembly District to such Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend that in all County and Assembly Districts, where there are Republican and Union District Committees, that they unite in one call, and that in those Counties and Districts where there is but one Committee, that the Convention for the election of Delegates be called by that Committee:

Republican Committee.

SIMEON DRAPER,
JAMES KELLY,
ISAAC SHERMAN,
J. H. STEDWELL,
CHARLES JONES,
R. C. McCORMICK,
B. H. MILLS,
C. R. RICHARDS,
GEO. H. SHARP,
WM. A. WHEELER,
WM. A. DART,
URIAS G. PARIS,
WM. H. FERRY,
JAS. TERWILLIGER,
JAS. K. BATES,
D. BOARDMAN,
GEO. W. ERNST,
S. P. RUSSELL,
S. T. HAYT,
C. J. FOLGER,
S. B. GAVIT,
R. WHEELER,
W. L. SESSIONS,
WILKES ANGEL.

Legislative Committee.

LYMAN TREMAIN,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,
EDWARD DODD,
ALONZO WOOD,
W. S. LINCOLN,
C. N. R. LUDDINGTON,
T. T. FLAGLER,
R. W. JUDSON,
ALEX. CAMPBELL,
D. L. FOLLETT,
H. W. ROGERS,
E. M. MADDEN,
M. H. GRINNELL,
W. E. BONHAM.

Arrivals at the Ocean House, Newport, R. I., July 24, 1862.

Hon. Isaac Davis, Mrs. Isaac Davis, and Miss Annie Davis, Worcester; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Rumsey, and Miss Rumsey, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Helmbold, Philadelphia; Mr. L. B. Genst, St. Marys; Dr. Cummings, New-York; Col. McLeod Murphy, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. Kennedy, Montreal; Mrs. Keyser and family, Baltimore; Mr. Chas. B. Eynaud, Malta; J. Carter Brown, Esq., Providence; Dr. Howard, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Parkman, and Miss Parkman, Boston; W. S. Cutting, Esq., New-York; John F. Young, Esq., Philadelphia; Capt. Utassy, of the Garibaldi Guards; Gen. Cadwalader, Philadelphia; G. W. Robeson, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Norrie, and Miss Van Horne, New-York; Thomas Walier, Esq., London.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF BOGUS COIN MANUFACTURERS—SEIZURE OF COIN, TOOLS AND MATERIALS.—Yesterday Sheriff FRANCIS, of Hudson County, Constables MCDONOUGH, of Hoboken, and MOONEY, of Bull's Ferry, made a descent upon a house in Guttenberg, on the Dallytown Road, and arrested a German named GUSTAFF BERLIN, together with a boy, on a charge of being engaged in the manufacture of bogus coin which has been very extensively circulated of late. After considerable search, they succeeded in finding a quantity of crucibles, several molds, a portion of a press, a lot of tools, and other implements and materials used in the manufacture of coin. A further search brought to light a quantity of bogus ten-cent pieces secreted in a match-safe, and another lot hid away in a closet; also, a small lot on BERLIN'S person. The accused was taken before Justice POPE, of Hoboken, and committed to the County Jail to await trial. The articles used in manufacturing the coin were also seized. BERLIN'S house is in the centre of about two acres of ground, which he cultivates in raising vegetables in daytime, and manufactured the coin at night. The accused denied the charge, but his conversation not only strengthened the charge, but implicated others. Sheriff FRANCIS has been several days in working up this case, which at first gave little hope of success, but has also gained important information regarding parties in New-York and elsewhere, which will probably lead to the arrest of a number of persons engaged in this business. The coin was a very good imitation of the genuine, and in these times would pass very readily.

[Communicated.]

Dr. R. Hunter on the Symptoms of Consumption.—[Continued.]

LETTER No IX.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I have said that, in the early stage, the most common *symptoms of Consumption* are "*dry hacking cough*," a sense of "*shortness of breath on exertion*," and "*increased frequency of the pulse*." Another symptom which should lead us to suspect the health of the lungs is *pain*. During the course of the disease it is usually present in some degree, but varies very much in intensity. It may be the first indication of tubercles in the lungs, or not appear until after ulceration has taken place. In one case, it is a *sharp stitch* in the side, in another a *dull aching* under the breast-bone, in a third a sense of *burning*, while in a fourth we have only a feeling of *weight* and *oppression*. Its seat, too, is often distant from the part of the lung affected. It may be in the opposite side of the chest, or *low down in the side*, whereas tubercles are always deposited at the *top of the lung*. Sometimes we find the pain immediately over the part affected, but this is not usual. The reason for the *vagrancy* of this symptom will be understood by bearing in mind that the pain is not actually in the lungs, but in the *walls of the chest*, or in the *pleura* covering them. It is at best a mere *sympathetic irritation*, and as such may be caused by disease remotely situated from the point at which it is manifested, just as disease of the *stomach* frequently causes *pain in the head*. At times the pain has very much of a *rheumatic* character, and at others resembles neuralgia. From this it will be understood that *pain* is a very unreliable symptom. It is no proof that the lungs are sound that the patient has never experienced any pain, since more than *one-third* of those laboring under this disease never have the least indication of it. The lungs, as a rule, do not manifest injury by pain, even *acute inflammation* is very rarely attended by any suffering. If there is *pain, soreness, aching, weight, or oppression*, however, it should be regarded as a suspicious circumstance, and the lungs immediately *sounded* to discover its cause. When considerable disease exists in *one lung* patients sometimes find it uncomfortable to *lie on that side*, and the *sense of discomfort* produced by doing so is the only inconvenience they experience.

The "*losing a little flesh*" is often an early symptom of consumption. It takes place in many cases even though the *appetite remains good*, and the food is abundant and nutritious. When a patient grows *thinner*, without any appreciable reason, the lungs should always be suspected as the cause. The same is true of those who *rapidly gain flesh*, and then as suddenly *lose it*. These changes merely indicate the changes taking place in the lungs. Still we do not always find *apparent* loss of flesh in the *first stage* of tubercles. In young women in particular I have very often found the lungs seriously affected while they still retained their color and plumpness. But as a rule, if we reduce the matter to a certainty by weighing, we shall find a few pounds of difference between their present and former weights. If with the loss of weight there is a disposition to *sigh*, a dark *discoloration below the eyes*, and a *quickened pulse*, with some *heat in the hands*, set it down as almost certain that the lungs are affected. Still I have, in a few instances, known persons to *gain* flesh during the whole of the first and second stages of consumptive disease, and that, too, where the tubercles were rapidly undergoing changes, which, if not arrested, must soon have ended fatally. Cod liver oil is a very powerful nourishment, and will sometimes improve the weight of persons who are hopelessly affected, though it exerts no beneficial influence on the disease itself.

The irritation produced by tubercles, even in the first stage, will sometimes give rise to a sense of *chilliness*, followed by *slight fever* in the after part of the day, and *perspiration* toward morning, but we do not *generally* have *hectic fever* and *night sweats* until *after* the tubercles *begin to soften*. As a rule, when the third stage commences, the patient feels chilly as evening approaches, *shrugs up his shoulders*, and if it be Winter, turns his back to the fire. After he gets into bed he discovers that his hands and feet *burn*, or feel *hot*, and toward morning he *perspires*. For a time the perspiration is slight, but, as the disease advances, often becomes so profuse as to drench the bed. About one in every *ten* escape *night sweats* altogether, while fully *two* out of every *three* escape them until *after the softening of tubercles commences*.

In young females *irregularities* almost always occur sooner or later, and often this is the *first* and only evidence they have of the disease. We examine the lungs, and are surprised to find them the seat of miliary tubercles. Too frequently in such cases strong medicines are given to restore the suspended function, and the careless physician only discovers his cruelty and ignorance when his administrations have so aggravated the pulmonary disease that it can no longer be mistaken. The tubercles are then attributed to the suppression, when in reality they are the cause which produced it. One thing must be said of medical men—they never acknowledge to the patient an error in diagnosis; they would even dispute with the *Great Physician of all*, sooner than admit an error of judgment, and yet it is not too much to say that not one general practitioner in a thousand is able to distinguish by the stethoscope one stage of consumption from another, or between *purulent bronchitis and tuberculous ulceration of the lungs*. Who, then, can feel surprised at the frightful ravages of consumption when the great mass of physicians to whom invalids first apply for relief are incompetent to pronounce a judgment on the state of the lungs until the time for successful treatment has passed. This evil will continue so long as medical men resist the division of the profession into special departments, and until they encourage their patients to apply to those whose devotion to one class of diseases gives them the skill and experience essential to correct diagnosis and successful treatment. No general practitioner, however skillful, has the time or sufficient experience to become a good stethoscopist, and yet so long as he continues to treat consumption, the lives of his patients hang upon his skill in this respect. The remedies employed must depend on the stage and form of the disease, and no physician can successfully treat a patient while he is in doubt and uncertainty as to the nature and extent of the pulmonary affection.

[To be continued.]

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases,
No. 832 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

NOTE.—The writer of these letters, in association with Dr. JAS. HUNTER, devotes his *exclusive* attention to the treatment of all affections of *the throat and lungs*. Office No. 832 Broadway. Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Diabetes.

By this term is meant that mysterious affection of the kidneys, originating in a perversion of the nutritive powers, in which the strength is gradually drained away by the excessive secretion of urine. Remedies are usually merely palliative, but the PERUVIAN SYRUP, by its iron element, introduces a vitalizing influence into the most secret chambers of nature's laboratory, and presides over the composition of the vital fluids.

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WINONA COUNTY BANK,
WINONA, Minn., July 16, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago:

GENTS: We had one of your large size (Herring's Patent,) Safes in the great fire of July 5, 1862, and our books and papers came out uninjured, except the covers and binding of the books.

Respectfully yours,
WEBSTER & LAKE.

ANOTHER.

WINONA, July 12, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago:

GENTS: I had one of your Fire Proof Safes in the large fire which took place here on the night of the 4th inst. It faithfully preserved its contents, consisting of books, papers and jewelry; my soft solder goods even were not injured. I shall require another Safe as soon as my new place is ready.

Yours, respectfully,
GEO. L. BROWN, Jeweler.

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Senator Chandler's Speech.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, ready THIS MORNING, contains a full official report of CHANDLER'S SPEECH in the Senate, on the Conduct of the War in Virginia.

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MARRIED.

FOX—PEASE.—In this City, on Thursday, July 24, at the North Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. E. F. Hatfield, CHARLES FOX to EMELINE PEASE, daughter of John J. Tobey, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

VAN BUREN.—At Lindenwald, on Thursday morning, July 24, MARTIN VAN BUREN, in the 80th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Reformed Dutch Church in the village of Kinderhook, on Monday, July 28, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

BUSHNELL.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, July 23, GILES BUSHNELL, aged 69 years.

His friends and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 413 4th-av., without further invitation.

BRUSH.—At Dawfuskie Island, S. C., April 28, 1862, JOHN BRUSH, of the Forty-eighth Regiment N. Y. S. V., in the 22d year of his age, a Christian and a patriot.

His funeral will be attended at the house of his father, J. R. Brush, West Hills, L. I., on Monday afternoon, July 28, at 3½ o'clock. Train leaves James-slip for Syosset at 12 M.

EDMONDS.—In this City, on Thursday, July 24, ELIZA, wife of Thomas Edmonds, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, John Burrell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 156 West 25th-st.

GARNER.—At Islip, on Friday, July 25 inst., FRANCES M., wife of Thomas Garner, Esq., of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOLMES.—At Tarrytown, on Friday morning, July 25, CATHARINE, wife of N. B. Holmes, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Tarrytown, on Monday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock.

MECKELBURGH.—In this City, on Thursday, July 24, Miss ANN MARGARET MECKELBURGH, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 21 Leroy-st. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

ROSE.—In this City, on Friday morning, July 25, of miasmatic fever contracted at Roanoke Island, SOLOMON ROSE, of Co. K, Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. V., (Hawkins Zouaves,) aged 21 years, 3 months and 16 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 94 Macdougal-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Members of the regiment in this City are especially invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SUDLOW.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 24, the infant daughter of Thomas R. and Eliza Sudlow.

SMITH.—At Carmansville, on Thursday, July 24, CATHARINE M., wife of John H. Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, D. W. C. Ward, corner of 10th av. and 155th-st., on Sunday, the 27th, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

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71, 25, 50, 18, 74, 21, 17, 13, 54, 34, 44, 1.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 350.—July 25, 1862.

60, 75, 74, 32, 18, 76, 73, 65, 71, 41, 51, 57.

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DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 297.—July 25, 1862.

50, 20, 36, 45, 18, 2, 42, 32, 73, 60, 31, 66.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 286.—July 26, 1862.

53, 19, 8, 61, 14, 73, 23, 44, 77, 7, 45, 32.

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Will be published to
A LOYAL but SOMEWHAT ASTOUNDED NORTH,
In TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY MERCURY

Also, an Article on
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THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY.

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HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
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REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY,

By the UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS on MONDAY NEXT, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the UNION STORES, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, AUCTIONEER, the cargo of the schooner *J. W. Wilder*, consisting of:

613 Bags of coffee.
200 Boxes soap.
7 Packages thread.
12 Barrels soda.
1 Barrel cigarettes.
2 Boxes sole leather.
3 Bales tobacco.
399 Pigs lead.
28 Kegs of olives.
1 Box tartaric acid.
7 Broken barrels Resin.
9 Boxes fish.
10 Bales garlic.
8 Barrels rum.
15 Half-pipes rum.
9 Half-pipes claret and port.

Also, from the steamer *Stettin*:

375 Bags saltpetre.

Also, from the steamer *Ann*:

A quantity of gunpowder, estimated at between 500 and 600 barrels, of 100 pounds each.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

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PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY,

By the U. S. MARSHAL, under the direction of the U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on SATURDAY next, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at WHEELER'S STORES, Atlantic Dock, SIMEON DRAPER, AUCTIONEER, the cargo of the schooner *Flash*, consisting of about

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14 boxes Soap.
12 cases Carbon Oil.
400 reams small straw Paper.

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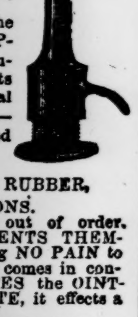
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,



The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

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It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

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WHITE PINE
COMPOUND!

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SCURVY, PUTRID FEVER,
and
SORE THROAT,

And made a wash with it for inflamed wounds and bruises. A French navigator, while trading with the Indians upon the banks of the St. Lawrence, obtained from them a knowledge of the use of the Pine. Since that period our own physicians have prescribed it in their practice to some extent, but owing to its astringency it never obtained any celebrity until 1856. In that year Dr. J. W. POLAND, then of Goffstown Centre, N. H., brought before the public his

WHITE PINE COMPOUND.

The combination of other ingredients with the pine bark so modified the action of the latter, that a preparation was produced which soon gained unbounded favor among the people. For Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally, and for Kidney Complaints likewise, it is a most wonderful remedy. The large number of letters received from persons who have been cured by using this Compound, shows in what high esteem the medicine is held by them.

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All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer *Borussia*, and for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, per steamer *City of New-York*, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 26th day of July, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the uptown Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:20 A. M.; Station E, 9:05 A. M.; Stations F and G, 9 o'clock A. M.

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HEADQUARTERS THURLOW WEED GUARD, EMPIRE BRIGADE—No. 62 White-st., July 17, 1862.—There are a few vacancies in this regiment for officers still open. The regiment is in a good state toward early completion, and will be the first to take the field under the last call of the President. By making early application at these headquarters, a few good officers, who have men already enlisted, or who can immediately control any, can secure positions, and every facility furnished them for recruiting their command.

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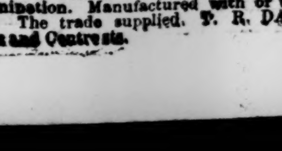
GOSHEN, July 14, 1862.

I BEG TO NOTIFY MY OLD FRIENDS, shipmates and fellow-soldiers, that I am duly authorized to raise a regiment in this District, and have started fairly. Communications will reach me addressed as above, or to Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

A. VAN HORNE ELLIS.
Colonel Ninth Regiment District.



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MINT ROBBERY.—On Saturday last, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, a man named HENRY SCHMIDT was convicted of robbing the United States Mint. The offence was committed in the year 1857. The case was delayed until Saturday, in consequence of a question being raised as to whether the accused should be tried in the United States or State Courts. It was finally decided that the United States Court had no jurisdiction in the matter. The circumstances of the case were these:

The defendant had been employed at the mint for about twenty-five years, and had been promoted for good conduct. During the year 1857 various losses were discovered by the officers of the Mint, and defendant became suspected. Col. GEORGE K. CHILDS, the Chief Coiner of the Mint at the time, determined to investigate the matter, and becoming convinced that the robbery was committed in the coining and milling room, arranged a blind in such a manner that he could see into the room without being seen. On one occasion he made a display of leaving the Mint, in the presence of SCHMIDT, but returned by a private door, and kept watch.

Shortly afterward he observed SCHMIDT enter the milling-room, and join in conversation with one of the young ladies engaged in milling; her attention was called to some object by SCHMIDT, when he was seen to abstract several planchets, or pieces of uncoined metal, and deposit them in his pocket. This was repeated several times. Col. CHILDS then entered the room, and requested SCHMIDT to go with him to an adjoining room, where he was accused in the presence of Mr. HALL, an employe in the Mint, of the offence charged. The offence was stoutly denied by SCHMIDT, but a search being instituted, an exposure took place as a matter of course, and he was placed under arrest.

After various methods had been exhausted of bringing the cause to trial, it finally came before the Court of Quarter Sessions, and there being no defence, the defendant was convicted at once.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, July 21.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 16
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 17
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	July 26
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	July 26
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 2
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of New-York* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.......5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS WANTED RESPECTING ISAAC HALSEY, a resident of Keyport, N. J., who left his home on Monday, the 14th inst.; came to this City in the steamer *Minetta*; was last known to have been in Washington Market about 10 o'clock of that day. He is about 45 years old, nearly 6 feet high, stout built, dark hair, grey whiskers, club-footed and carried a heavy cane. Had on an olive sack coat, with black alpaca coat over it, drab vest, dark pants, soft drab hat. Had with him a parcel comprising 7 feed bags and a pair of club-foot lasts, and a razor; the bags marked I. Halsey, Keyport. A reward of $25 will be paid for any information that will lead to his return, or for the recovery of his body if deceased, by his family at Keyport, or on application at the residence of his mother, Mrs. TRENCHARD, No. 50 7th-st., New-York.

DANIEL PLACE, LATE A PRIVATE IN the Sixty-seventh foot, may hear of something to his advantage by applying to Mr. JOHN MURRAY, No. 7 Whitehall-place, London, England.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

WILLIAM TOSHACH—YOUR WIFE AND children leave New-York to-morrow for Chicago. If there, meet them. MARIA, French's Hotel.

MATRIMONIAL.

A WIDOWER, UNDER 40, IS SEEKING A sensible wife: he is of undoubted respectability, character and habits; engaged in business, and the possessor of a moderate property; the lady must be educated and refined, good looking, and of an amiable and affectionate disposition, a thorough housekeeper, and between 25 and 30; he seeks a fond, true woman, one who would make home happy; being thoroughly sincere, he desires replies dictated in the same spirit only; they will be honorably treated; residents of New-York or Brooklyn preferred. Address A. B. C., New-York Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TEN $50 7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES OF the following numbers: 21,567, 21,568, 21,569, 21,570, 21,571, 21,574, 21,575, 21,582, 21,584, 21,585, all payable to order but one, and one $100 7 3.10 Treasury Note, No. 20,384, payable to order of G. S. Wylie.

Bankers and others are cautioned against negotiating any of the above. A liberal reward will be paid upon their return to WYLIE & WADE, No. 91 Wall-st.

HORSE FOUND.—CAME TO MY PREMISES 14 days ago, a light brown horse, two white hind feet, a small white star on the front of his head. CH. SCHNEIDER, corner of Cooper-av. and Cypress Hill Plank-road, L. I. The owner will please to prove property, pay expenses and take him away.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY LAST, from an express wagon, in or near 23d-st., a russet-colored valise, marked "Copeland." The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the same and contents to H. H. JONES, Cashier, Westcott's Express, corner Broadway and 10th-st.

LOST.—YESTERDAY (FRIDAY) MORNING, BEtween White-st. and Greenwich, a soldier's DISCHARGE-PAPERS, the property of Wm. Clancy, late of the Twenty-fifth N. Y. S. V. The finder will confer a great favor, and be suitably rewarded, by leaving them at No. 500 Greenwich-st.

LOST.—TRUSTEE'S SCRIP NO. 498 OF ERIE Railroad, for $6,400, in favor of Joseph Baldwin. Transfer of the same has been stopped. A reasonable compensation by leaving with H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

LOST—A GOLD PENCIL CASE AND PEN—THE case is marked "Thos. H. Stout, 1859." A reward of $10 will be paid to any one who will return the above pencil to THOS. H. STOUT, No. 37 Spruce-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GLASS LETTERS

BEAUTIFUL, ATTRACTIVE AND BRILLIANT, GILDED OR STAINED, as adopted for first-class Store Windows, &c. They cost but little more than, and long outlast, ordinary gilding, and can be removed. Also, Wood, Metal, Porcelain and other Sign Letters. Dépôt No. 93 John-st., New-York. WILLIAM H. KINSLEY. MISCELLANEOUS DRUGS, &c., for sale low.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

WANTED—A TRAVELING AGENCY FOR A first-class commercial house, by a person who can influence a large Western trade. The highest City and country references furnished. Inquiries can be made of Millerd Bros., No. 121 West-st., New-York. Address WISCONSIN, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

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Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods,
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Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN kid-made Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

A POSITIVE REDUCTION IN THE prices of the entire stock of MILLINERY and MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of Tulle, Neapolitan, Split and Dunstable Straw, and Straws for Misses, Boys and Infants. Also, the admirable McCLELLAN HAT, at Mrs. WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

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TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Ormond-place, Brooklyn. Rev. J. CLEMENT FRENCH, will, by particular request, repeat his sermon of last Sunday evening, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock—*The Present Duty of the Nation.* Ecclesiastes, x. 10: "If the iron be blunt and he do not whet the edge, then must he put to more strength—but wisdom is profitable to direct."

AT THE STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, preaching by the Pastor on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., the fourth sermon on the *Lord's Prayer*, and *Flowers for the Children*, No. 4, and at 7¾ P. M. Subject—*The Lord's Side in the Present Crisis.* Lecture by the Pastor on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 and 4 o'clock.

TO CHURCHES.—WANTED, THE POSITION of Sexton by a young man who is fully competent to perform the duties; is at present holding the position, where he has been for several years, giving entire satisfaction; is strictly temperate, and can produce the very best recommendations as to honesty, &c. A Presbyterian Church preferred. Address SEXTON, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Divine truth demonstrated by its fulfillment, in its application to the coming of the Lord, as the promised King, to rule the world in righteousness and the people with his truth. Preaching on the above subject by Elder J. B. COOK, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

BROADWAY MEETING OF THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—*The Clergy Vindicated*; a reply to Gerrit Smith's sermon, by Rev. C. C. Goss, at City Assembly-rooms, Broadway, at 8 o'clock. Large, cool room; seats free. Preaching, Elysian Fields, Hoboken, 4 o'clock, by Mr. Goss; also in Washington-square, 5 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. ADAMS.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. ELLIS. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. R. WOODRUFF. EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, the Pastor will preach. Subject—*Christ's Soldiers.* The public invited. Seats free.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—THIRTY-third-st., west of 8th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. J. S. BACKUS, D. D., at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. A. D. GILLETT, D. D., at 7¾ P. M. The Pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ, will preach during August and September. Friends and strangers are welcome.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. Religious services every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses, no sermon. Strangers and others interested in missions among the poor are cordially invited. Direct route, through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to Five Points.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—Protestant Episcopal—In East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome here.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of Summit and Henry sts., South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor,
REV. R. M. HATFIELD,
At 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.
Trustees in attendance at the doors to seat strangers.

BAPTISM AT FIFTY-FIFTH-ST. BAPTIST Church, (between 3d and Lexington avs.,) in their new baptistry, on SUNDAY MORNING, after the sermon, by the pastor, Rev. J. N. FOLWELL. Come one, come all, and welcome. Preaching by the pastor at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D.D., Rector. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3½ and 8 o'clock P. M., the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place—Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

NOTICE.—BLEECKER HALL, CORNER MORton-st.—Divine service every SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject, next SABBATH EVENING, (D. V.,) "*Satanic Agency in the Apostacy of Man,*" etc.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—(NORFOLK, near Grand-st.)—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Subject for Evening—*Paul's Thorn in the Flesh.* Preaching Tuesday Evening.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., and east of 6th-av. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, in the Hall, corner of 3rd-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING ON SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. W. H. MILBURN, Pastor, commencing at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

"THE BURNING BUSH IN AMERICA" will be the subject of the SUNDAY EVENING discourse at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach at 10½ A. M., and at 7¾ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 22d-st., will be closed, for cleaning, on SUNDAY the 27th inst., and reopened on SUNDAY, August 3.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN a very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A LARGE SQUARE ROOM, WELL furnished, will be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gents, with excellent board, for the moderate sum of $48 per month. Gas and fuel included. Location on Clinton-st., convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Address Mrs. A., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, to let in a private French family, at No. 49 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place. Terms moderate. Good references given and required.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT.—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—VERY LOW UNTIL MAY NEXT—Dwelling-house No. 17 St. Luke's-place, (Leroy-st.,) four stories, brown stone, with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply to A. FREEMAN, No. 142 Fulton-st., or to MIDERBURGER, No. 80 Carmine-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE STORE Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway, between Park-place and Barclay-st. Inquire on the premises of
TRACY, IRWIN & CO.

FARMS.

DESIRABLE FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The farm of the subscriber, at White Plains, Westchester County, consisting of 25 acres of land, (all under cultivation,) with first-rate improvements of every kind, and suitable for a Summer and Winter residence. The entire premises have been put in complete and thorough order during the past year. Terms will be made easy and immediate possession given. For full particulars apply to S. G. BOGERT, White Plains, or No. 11 South William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A farm on the banks of the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, about one mile from the Stattsburgh Railroad Station; contains about 121 acres, with good dwelling-house, well wooded and watered. Inquire at No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 9.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE CITY PROPERTY—One of the most desirable farms on the east bank of the Hudson River, south of Poughkeepsie. For particulars, apply to
J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, HIGHLANDS, N. J.—Those wishing to visit this healthy and favorite resort will take the steamboat at the foot of Murray-st., at 6½ and 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Take tickets for Highlands or Middletown Station, where stages will be in readiness; leave the Highlands three times daily. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WAGON FOR SALE.—A GOOD, STRONG LIGHT top wagon for sale, in good order. Inquire of THOS. F. DE VOE, butcher, stand No. 8 Jefferson Market, on and after Monday, 28th inst.

GUM ARABIC.—200 BALES SORTS AND 100 cases picked, for sale by
SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 170 and 172 William-st.

BALS TOLU.—500 POUNDS JUST RECEIVED and for sale by
SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 170 and 172 William-st.

GUM ARABIC.—PICKED AND SORTS, IN cases and bales, for sale by
SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 170 and 172 William-st.

BIRD PEPPERS.—100 MATS PRIME ZANZIbar, for sale by
SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 170 and 172 William-st.

LIQUORICE.—150 CASES LARGE AND SMALL stick Sicily, for sale by
SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 170 and 172 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S INTERLOCUTORY SALE.
CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE

To me directed by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, July 29, at 11 o'clock, A. M., from the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the perishable portion of the cargo of the steamship *Circassian*, as selected by the United States Appraisers, Wm. Atkinson, Esq., and Cyrus Cleveland, Esq., with the approval of Edward Hunter, Agent for the claimants as follows:

994 casks Red Wine (Julian Chateaux, &c.)
60 half casks Red Wine (Julian Chateaux, &c.)
2,162 cases Red Wine, different brands.
200 half casks White Wine (Sautern, &c.)
17 cases White Wine.
11 cases White Wine.
80 casks White Wine Vinegar.
844 cases Sardines, quarters, halves and wholes.
549 sacks Coffee, Rio and old Gov. Java.
4 cases Bologna Sausages.
25 cases preserved French Meats.
303 cases Preserved French Fruits.
15 bags Whole Pepper.
10 bags Cloves.
150 cases Prunes, in glass.
100 kegs Paint.
1 keg Copperas.
1 case Paint Brushes.
15 cases Truffles.
10 cases Mushrooms, in oil.
70 chests Black and Green Teas.
3 cases Engravings.
5 cases French Peas.

Will be sold at the same place, WEDNESDAY, 30th, at 12 M.:

52 cases Assorted Medicine.
15 drums Castor Oil.
46 bbls. Soda Ash.
41 bbls. Soda.
Cargo steamer CIRCASSIAN.

Catalogues and samples can be seen at the office of
HIRAM BENNER, Esq., No. 113 Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal to District Florida.

PUBLIC SALE OF ORIZABA IRON WORKS, SOPHIA FURNACE, &C.

In pursuance of an alias order issued out of the District Court of Alleghany County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to No. 3 of November Term, 1858, I will expose to public sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th-st., in the City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., or at such time and place to which said sale may be then and there adjourned, all the following described property, to wit.:

The lands and tenements composing and appurtenant to Orizaba Works and Sophia Furnace, situate in Pollock township, adjoining and adjacent to the borough of New-Castle, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

A piece of land bounded, north by Neshannock Creek, east by the Pennsylvania Canal, south by other land of said trust, and west by Neshannock Creek, containing one acre, more or less, on which are erected a blast furnace, known by the name of Sophia, 40 feet square and 45 feet high, casting-house, tuyer-house, cinder-house, stock-house, boiler-house, engine-house, engine and blast, with three boilers in the boiler-house, and five extra boilers set and complete, and large brick stack.

A piece of land, beginning at north-east corner of Rolling Mill lot, on Neshannock Creek, running thence north 47¾° west 192 feet, north 47⅛° east 151 feet, thence along said mill lot 249½ feet to the place of beginning, on which is a brick office and a blacksmith shop.

A piece of land of one acre and 84 perches, more or less, beginning at a post near Lock No. 2, on Pennsylvania Canal, running south 28½° west 300 feet to a post on said canal; thence south 28¾° east 348½ feet to a post on Neshannock Creek; thence south 46¾° west 300 feet by said creek to a post; thence south 20½° east 249½ feet to the place of beginning; on which is erected a rolling-mill, the main building 150 by 212 feet, with sheds attached, in which are 16 boiling furnaces, 5 heating furnaces, boilers and engine sufficient to drive all the machinery in said mill, bar rolls, small rolls, nail plate and muck rolls, squeezers, shears, &c., 25 nail machines and one wrought spike machine, and a brick warehouse, 60 by 20 feet.

A piece of land beginning on the canal at southwest corner of mill lot, and running south 28½° west 136 feet along said canal; thence south 60½° east 50 feet by land of J. & J. C. White; thence south 2° east 181 feet by street; thence west 24 feet to a post; thence south 2° east 150 feet by an alley; thence 18 feet by J. & J. C. White, to mill lot; thence along said lot to the place of beginning; containing one-half acre, more or less, on which is a nail and stave factory, 46 by 112 feet, engine and boiler house, with engine sufficient to drive machinery for 24 nail machines, one spike machine, one stave machine, circular saws, &c., therein contained; one clay house 58 by 34 feet, with machinery for grinding and tempering clay to make fire brick.

A lot of ground, No. 8, in White's addition to New-Castle, bounded on the north and east by streets, south by lot No. 7, and west by Jefferson-st.; 54 feet front by 150 feet; on which is a brick cooper-shop, 25 by 40 feet, and carpenter-shop 12 feet square.

A piece of land in the borough of New-Castle, beginning at the northwest corner of School House, on the east side of Jefferson-street, near the bridge over Neshannock Creek; thence north 88° east 130 feet to said creek; thence north 37½° west 43 feet; thence south 63½° west 281 feet to Jefferson-street; thence south 1° east 125 feet, to the place of beginning, containing one acre, more or less.

A lot of ground bounded, north by other lands of said trust, east by A. L. and G. W. Crawford, south by White's heirs, and west by Jefferson-street; on which is erected a brick dwelling house.

The above described property will be sold together, as a whole. Also in separate parcels, as described:

The undivided half of 400 acres of land, more or less, in Neshannock township, bounded north by Crawford, east by Pearson, Pyle and others, south by Thomas Falls, and west by Maitland and Crawford, abounding with coal, about 50 acres cleared, coal banks opened, a number of frame houses, barns, sheds, stables, coke ovens, &c., erected thereon.

A piece of land in Neshannock township, bounded by lands of William Alexander, James Boyle and John McKee, containing 39 acres and 130 perches, on which is erected a plank house, a log house, a frame stable; about 20 acres cleared; also, a good spring of water.

Three contiguous lots of ground, in Pollock township, bounded on the north by Cunningham and others, south by White, east by Vogan and others, and west by ——, on which are erected dwelling houses, stables, &c.

A piece of land in Neshannock township, lying south of Eastbrook road, containing 3¾ acres, more or less, being part of the Ihmpson tract, purchased by P. McCormick from Diana Ihmpson, situate about 1½ miles from New-Castle, on the Eastbrook road.

A lot of ground, 60 feet front by 160 in depth, in the borough of New-Castle, bounded north by street, east by alley, south by Jacob Lint, and west by Jefferson-street, on which is erected a frame stable.

A lot of ground in Pollock Township, in White's addition to New-Castle, beginning on Mill-st., at corner of lot No. 2; thence south 2° east by said street, 50 feet; thence south 88° west by lot No. 3, 150 feet; thence north 2° west by alley, 50 feet, to southwest corner of lot No. 1; thence north 88° east, by lot No. 2, 150 feet, to the place of beginning.

A frame house and lot in Pollock Township, bounded north by Neshannock Creek, east by Jefferson-st., west by ——, east by ——.

A lot of ground in said township, bounded north by Wallace, east by an alley, south by Dickson, and west by Croton road, being 50 feet in front by 150 feet in depth.

Also, a tract of land of about 428 acres, in Sugar Creek Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania, known as the Saw Mill Tract, being the same described in deed from Pollard McCormick, dated 23d August, 1855.

Also, a lot of ground in the city of Detroit and State of Michigan, described as the east half and a strip off the west half of five feet in width, running the entire length thereof, of lot number three (3) of block No. 47 of the Cass Farm.

A more full and accurate description of the property to be sold will be furnished from the deeds, at the time of sale.

TERMS—One-fourth of the purchase in hand, upon execution of the deed or deeds, and the residue in three consecutive equal annual installments thereafter, with interest from the date of the acknowledgment of the deed before the Court. Said deferred payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage upon the property. Twenty-five per cent. of the hand money when the property is struck down. WM. G. POWER, Receiver.

July 29, 1862.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION—By order of Isaac Henderson, Esq, Navy Agent.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of Isaac Henderson, Esq., Navy Agent—

PROVISIONS.—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, apples, tea, coffee, sugar, butter, beans, desiccated vegetables, bread bags, &c.

CLOTHING, &c.—Round jackets, jumpers, trowsers, frocks, over and under shirts, satinet, flannels, shoes, socks, mattresses, blankets, coats, caps, &c.

SMALL STORES, &c.—A quantity of tobacco, tape, cotton, silk, needles, thimbles, jack-knives, scissors, shaving-brushes, soap, combs, mess-kettles and pans, teapots, mustard, blacking, &c.

Also, a lot of empty barrels and boxes, a list of which can be seen at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE STOCKS, by order of Executors. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 29, 1862, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

100 shares New-York Central Railroad Company.
42 shares Boston and Providence Railroad Company.
22 shares Bank of America, par 100.
200 shares Bank of Commerce, par 100.
250 shares American Exchange Bank, par 100.
50 shares N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Company.
200 shares New-York Gaslight Company, par $50.
Lists at the Office No. 3 Pine-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. WILL SELL AT auction SATURDAY EVENING, July 26, at their Trade Salerooms, Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st., a large and choice collection of miscellaneous books, singly and in quantities; fresh stock; also, a lot of school books, assorted. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock P. M. Catalogues ready, and books on exhibition.

AUCTION SALES.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF ABOUT 500 LOTS OF LAND IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN, N. J.—Will be sold at public auction at the sales room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) on TUESDAY, July 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, about 500 lots of land in different parts of the Coster Tract in the City of Hoboken, New-Jersey. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, and two-thirds of the purchase money, may, at the purchaser's option, remain upon bond and mortgage for three years at six per cent. The lots will be sold by a good title in fee simple, free of all incumbrances, and will be conveyed by warranty deeds. In order to save the purchasers all expense of examining the title, a complete abstract of title will be furnished to them free of charge, and original searches, procured at the expense of the seller, will be exhibited to them. Maps of the property, showing the particular lots to be sold, will be posted in different parts of Hoboken, Jersey City, and Pavonia, a week or ten days before the day of sale, and may be seen now at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

For further particulars apply to CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1862.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal st., extension and other tables, sofa-beds, bureaus, chairs, carpets, oil-cloths, looking-glasses, beds, bedding, hair mattresses, groceries, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK washer and ironer, by a Protestant woman, who undesstands her business, and has good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 30 West 31st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman a situation as cook; will be willing to go into the country. Can be seen for a few days at No. 60 Irving-place.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wants a situation in a small private family; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 170 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a well-recommended, willing and obliging woman, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good cook, baker, and first-rate laundress; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as child's nurse; can take the whole management of a baby from its birth; is a good plain sewer; or would attend an elderly lady; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the basement of No. 458 West 35th-st., near 10th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG MARRIED woman who has lost her first baby, would like to go as wet nurse; reference given, if required. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German spoken here.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, by a single man, who has lived with some of the best families in this City, which his reference will show. The advertiser has no objection to travel with a family, or a single gentleman. Call or address a note at No. 103 East 22d-st., for E. C., or Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 28 East 29th-st., Smith's coach factory, or address a note to J. C., at the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable single man of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived in first-class families; best of City reference as to character and ability. Call or address No. 64 West 28th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion as coachman and groom, by a man that perfectly understands his business; has good city and country references. Can be seen for two days. Address J. W., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man as coachman and groom; can wait on table, if required; has no objection to the country; good City reference. Address W. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—A COMPETENT YOUNG married man, who had many years' practical experience in the shipchandlery, hardware and grocery business, and who speaks the English, French, German and Spanish languages perfectly, is desirous of obtaining a situation as salesman in a respectable house; the most undoubted City references will be furnished. Address A. T., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS AUCTIONeer desires a situation as salesman in a house requiring his services. The best testimonials as to ability will be furnished. Address AUCTIONEER, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT THE LADIES' HOME FOR SICK and Wounded Soldiers, corner of 51st-st. and Lexington-av., a first-rate hand at the mangle; also, four good women to wash and iron. Apply on the premises. Best of references required.

WANTED IN A SILK HOUSE—A YOUNG man as assistant bookkeeper; must be a good penman, and quick and accurate in figures; salary first year, $200 to $250. Address Box No. 1,008 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R, and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 484 Broadway.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIbers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I., W. C. & J. D. FEEKS; or personally, EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Nos. 18 and 20 West-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT PARK HOUSE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A desirable suite of rooms, just vacated, may be had upon early application for the balance of the season. The situation, directly opposite the park, is unsurpassed for beauty and health, and within one hour of New-York, by Morris and Essex Railroad. Reference, by permission, W. J. Bryan, Esq., No. 110 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ONE OF THE PLEASantest Summer locations in Monmouth County, situate on the South Shrewsbury River; plenty of shade; good fishing and bathing; has a fine view of the Atlantic Ocean. Terms moderate. Address Waterloo-place, near Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.
S. S. WYCKOFF.

COUNTRY BOARD—NEAR GLEN COVE.—Two or three families can be suited with large rooms. Pleasant, healthy situation, convenient daily access, piano, moderate terms, and no mosquitoes or fever and ague, in a family without other boarders. Inquire of Mrs. A. SAUNDERS, Glen Cove.

COUNTRY BOARD—LOCATION HEALTHY, on the banks of the Shrewsbury River, where home comforts can be had; boating, bathing and fishing, and other enjoyments. Address JAMES SCOTT, Fair Haven, New-Jersey.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, wife, two children and nurse; three rooms, for four or eight weeks, on the Sound, between Stamford and Southport. Address G., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

FIVE 7-OCTAVE PIANOS, SEVEN MELODEONS at cost, for cash; also, the largest assortment of music and musical instruments and musical goods in the United States, cheap, for cash. Orders from the country promptly filled.
MILLET'S MUSIC STORE,
No. 395 Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $2... Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

PIANO-FORTE AND SINGING.—MRS. PAIGE'S new and pleasing method of teaching is beyond all competition. It stands confessed "the labor of years accomplished in weeks." Little folks delighted, and satisfaction to all. No. 2 King-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS SEPT. 19, 1862.

Special advantages. Classical instruction by a Yale graduate. Military drill under an experienced officer. A thorough and practical Commercial Course. Professors MARTIN and WOOD give special attention to piano and vocal music. Pupils taught to speak French and German. Fourteen professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel, and tuition in common English, $40 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $36 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

TO TEACHERS.—THE FOLLOWING ARE NEW orders registered at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," within one week: A married man, to take a boarding and day school in Northern Pennsylvania; lady, for music and French, in Wisconsin; accomplished lady, for piano and singing, in Illinois, at liberal salary; gentleman, to take an old boarding-school for boys in a pleasant city; accomplished Presbyterian lady, as principal of young ladies' school, near New-York City, at fair salary; lady, for rhetoric and elocution, in City school; French gentleman, for school on the Hudson; lady, for English, French and music, at moderate salary, near the City; lady, to take small school on her own responsibility in Connecticut; married gentleman, for mathematics and natural sciences, in a large boarding-school; also, teacher of music, French and German, for same institution; Episcopalian lady, for English branches, near New-York; lady, for algebra, geometry and French, near Philadelphia; an educated and experienced matron, for large female seminary; young man, to teach classics; lady, for piano and organ; French teacher, for private lessons; governess, for English, French and music; middle-aged lady, for English and music; gentleman, for mathematics, few hours each week, in City school; native French lady, as governess in City school; French gentleman, for an academy; lady, for French and music; French or German lady, for drawing and music; lady, for French, drawing and painting. Several schools for sale and to rent. G. S. WOODMAN & CO.,
Educational Agents,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, and others, who desire to learn, through the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," of well qualified teachers, *for any department of instruction*, are requested to notify us as early as convenient. No charge to those seeking teachers. Well prepared TEACHERS are invited to call.

Refererences: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Pres't Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; John H. Willard, Troy, N. Y.; D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., New-York; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst; M. N. Wisewell, Eagleswood Military School, N. J.; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford; W. H. Wells, Supt. Instruction, Chicago; Barnes & Burr, Ivison, Phinney & Co., Blakeman & Mason, Publishers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY,
Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Bedford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. Highest advantages offered. Terms $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, Office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar sts., New-York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane; Anson D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, or address Principal.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 335 Broadway, New-York.—Daily correspondence and APPOINTMENTS for the INTRODUCTION OF TEACHERS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, PARENTS AND PUPILS. TEACHERS WANTED AND CORRESPONDENTS for each TOWN, VILLAGE and CITY, to exchange views on EDUCATION, report vacancies, and aid in nominating suitable TEACHERS. Call or send for circulars. RICE & ANDREWS.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. The 78th Annual Session begins Aug. 7, 1862. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage.

AGENTS—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.
Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—NO. 561 B'dway. Schools supplied with competent teachers, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References—Rev. Dr. Van Norman, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co., Profs. Phelps & Calkino. Wanted immediately, a classical teacher—salary, $500; also, teachers of music and ornamentals.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO

MONTICELLO ACADEMY.—FALL SESSION opens Sept. 10. Location pleasant, healthy; instruction thorough. References—Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President of Rutger's Fire Ins. Co., No. 176 Chatham-square, New-York; G. W. Morrison, Esq., Nos. 313 and 315 Broadway, New-York. J. B. NIXON, A. M.

EASTON ACADEMY.—CLASSICAL AND COMmercial Boarding School for Boys, Easton, Ct., nine miles from Bridgeport. Fall Term opens Aug. 20. Parental discipline, thorough preparation for business or college. References—Faculty of Yale College. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. B., Principal.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.—WANTED, in a private school of very high character, considerable printing, also stationery, either of which will be paid for in part by tuition. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 152 *Times* Office, for one week.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—A DAY SCHOOL FOR SALE, with good will and fixtures, on moderate terms, in a delightful large town, with fine prospect of success; a favorable opportunity for a gentleman or lady—lady preferable. Letters directed to No. 269 South-st. New-York, will receive prompt attention.

WANTED.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, EDUCAted at Mount Holyoke Seminary, who has had successful experience in teaching, desires a situation as teacher in a school, or governess in a family. City reference given. Address L. P. M., Box No. 66 Norwich, Vt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—IN the village of Tremont, 12 miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad, a large double house, containing eleven (11) rooms, beside kitchen and cellar, with about one acre of land, handsomely located on high ground, and improved in garden, lawn and shade trees, &c., &c. Price $3,200. Also, in Morrisania, near railroad dépôt, a neat cottage house of eight rooms and one acre of land, all in good order. Price $2,500. Both the above are desirable property, in the immediate vicinity of churches and schools, and are offered at great reduction from cost, as the owner wishes to leave the country. Inquire on the premises, at Tremont, of JAMES CHARTERS, near the dépôt.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE Sound, 25 miles from the City, 12 minutes' ride from Rye dépôt, New-Haven Railroad, half a mile from steamboat landing; a well built house, barn, stables and other outbuildings, in excellent condition; also gardener's cottage and bath-house, beautifully situated on a point of land, consisting of 32 acres, with water front three quarters of a mile; grounds handsomely laid out in lawn, trees, gardens, and pebble walks; fine bathing, fishing and boating. Will sell whole or part. For particulars apply to J. S. CALDWELL, 24 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, IN Bridgeport, Conn., for one or more years, the residence of the subscriber, nearly opposite that of P. T. Barnum, Esq. The house is large and commodious, with modern improvements, gas, furnace, water, &c.; fish pond, carriage house, barn, &c., with ten acres of land, consisting of meadow, orchard, garden, lawn, &c., and stocked with fruit of the choicest variety. As the subscriber will be in Europe several years, terms will be moderate. GEO. A. WELLS.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containg twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence on the Hudson, at Edgewater, opposite Manhattanville; residence of the late David T. Baldwin deceased. House large and commodious, with four acres of land fronting on river; fine shade and abundance of fruit. For further particulars inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., under Bank of Commerce.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COTTAGES AT BERGEN FOR SALE.—Several cottage houses on Bergen Heights, opposite New-York, by stage or horse cars; splendid views of New-York and vicinity, with 4 to 50 city lots each. Prices, $1,400 to $15,000. Inquire at No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. The best external remedy known. Prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural bone-setter. Try it. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—WE ARE NOW paying 7 cents per lb. for rough fat.
JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesmar No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal.) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—DR. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical application, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 367 Broome-st., New-York.

MRS. E. B. DANFORTH, CLAIRVOYANT and Magnetic Physician, late from Boston, has taken rooms at No. 93 Bank-st., near West 11th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Mrs. D. cures rheumatism and inflammatory complains without medicine. Females attended.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 38 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.
WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 586 Hudson-st.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 61 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums to July 1, 1861	$190,439 29
Premiums received since	535,891 80
Total	$726,331 09

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks, disconnected with Marine Risks.

Earned Premiums to July 1, 1862	$562,797 37

Losses and Expenses	$358,915 41
Return Premiums	45,527 56
Re-Insurance, &c.	52,355 53
Total	$456,798 50

The Company have the following assets:

Cash in Banks	$41,655 64	
United States Stocks and Treasury Notes	309,350 00	
New-York State, Bank and City Stocks	180,407 70	
Loans on Stocks and Cash due the Company	36,002 57	
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages	104,675 79	
		672,091 70
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		240,325 37
Salvage, Re-Insurance and other Claims due the Company		50,167 48
Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value		38,065 25
Total Assets		$1,000,649 80

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 30th day of August next.

The Trustees, after reserving over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS PROFITS, have further resolved that FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) of the Outstanding Certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.)

Also, *Resolved*, That a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending June 30, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next.

By order of the Board,

W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. W. SCHMIDT,
STEWART BROWN,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
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GEORGE MOSLE,
GUSTAVE H. KISSELL,
JOHN H. EARLE, President,
JOHN H. LYELL, Vice-President.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, COMMERCIAL BUILDING, NOS. 57 AND 59 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1862.

The Trustees, in conformity to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 30th of June, 1862:

Premiums on risks outstanding 30th June, 1861	$169,448 45
Premiums received during the year ending 30th June, 1862	362,964 62
Total premiums	$532,413 07

Premiums marked off as earned for the year ending 30th June, 1862		$397,580 39
Losses and expenses	$219,084 66	
Return premiums	51,416 94	
Reinsurances	23,276 38	
	$293,777 98	

The Assets of the Company on the 30th June, 1862, were as follows:

Cash in banks	$90,600 47	
New-York State, City and bank stocks, United States and other stocks, and loans on stocks	524,510 54	$615,111 01
Premium notes and bills receivable		278,129 04
Salvage, reinsurance and other claims due the Company		25,438 41
Insurance scrip, and sundry notes, at estimated value		22,372 75
Total assets		$941,051 21

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a *Scrip Dividend of* TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the net earned premiums entitled thereto for the year ending 30th June, 1862, for which certificates may be issued on and after the 30th day of August next.

They have also this day declared an *Interest Dividend of* SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip, payable on and after Tuesday, the 12th day of August next.

A portion of the excess over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS of accumulated reserved profits, is to be applied to the redemption of the ousstanding scrip; and the Board has directed that the whole of the Certificates of Profits of the issue of 1857, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 12th day of August next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be surrendered at the time of payment, and canceled.

By order of the Board.

HENRY D. KING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

HENRY W. BARSTOW,
JAMES C. BELL,
CHARLES L. FROST,
GEO. B. MOREWOOD,
SHEPPARD GANDY,
CHARLES CAROW,
THOS. B. CODDINGTON,
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CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

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LAWRENCE TURNURE,
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HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

USE AMERICAN MADE PENS—WASHINGTON Medallion Pen. Orders sent in before Aug. 1 will be filled at the old prices.

J. P. SNOW, No. 31 Park-place.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S BUCKWOODS, will appear in the *Herald* Saturday, July 26. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purcase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF THE CERTIFICATES of D. S. GREGORY and J. C. B. DAVIS, Trustees, are hereby notified that on and after the 1st day of August next, payment will be made at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, of the coupons of the Fifth Mortgage Bonds, represented by said certificates, with interest from May 1, 1861, to Aug. 1, 1862.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office, in New-York, on and after Aug. 1 prox. The Bond transfer books will be closed from July 28 to Aug. 1, both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "the Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.

URWICK & KING, Agents.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WHO DESIRES to invest in a safe and profitable business $5,000 to $10,000, can learn of an excellent opportunity by calling at the office No. 2 Bridge-st., corner State-st., New-York, from 2 till 4 P. M., till the 30th inst.

S.

THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S coupons, due Aug. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after the 25th inst., at the Corn Exchange Bank.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof,—free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 23d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO.,
CHICAGO, July 22, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIdend of Three Per Cent. has been this day declared by this Company, payable at this office on and after the 30th inst., in exchange on New-York at par. The Income Tax of three per cent. will be reserved from all dividends paid on and after the 1st of August next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Saturday next, July 19. The Transfer books will be closed from date until the 19th.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFfice No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st. DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.

Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,
No. 432 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed till after that date.

THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, July 22, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—A Dividend of One Dollar per share (of $30) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable on the 25th July, inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on 18th inst.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1862. ROBT. D. HART, Sec.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S,
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL
COALS.
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges
AT $5 50
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL,
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City.
Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River.
JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. Allarticles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; paving Tenth avenue, from Fifty-fifth street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; both sides of Tenth-avenue, from a point halfway distant between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets to Seventieth-street, south side Seventieth-street, both sides Sixty-ninth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-third, Sixty-second, Sixty-first, Sixtieth, Fifty-ninth, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-fifth streets, from and to points distant halfway between the said Tenth-avenue and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to the said Tenth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

NEW-COURT-HOUSE, OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, July 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging four feet wide through sidewalks of the same where not already done. Sewer in Rose-street from Duane-street to sewer in Pearl-street. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, west side of Fourth-avenue and east side of Fifth-avenue, from and to points distant halfway between the streets lying on either side and contiguous thereto; both sides of Pearl-street from a point about one hundred and thirty feet north to Chambers-street; both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Pearl; east side of Duane and both sides of Chamber-street, between William and Rose streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, July 18, 1862

PERMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that the following rates for permits to construct vaults have been established under an ordinance of the Common Council, viz.:

For vaults to buildings occupied exclusively as dwellings, for each superficial foot, fifty cents.

For vaults to buildings used partly as dwellings and partly for business purposes, one dollar per superficial foot.

For vaults to buildings used exclusively for mercantile purposes, two dollars per superficial foot.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL persons are hereby notified that neither William J. Harlan nor N. D. Cortright has any authority to do, perform or transact any business whatever, for or on behalf of the undersigned. All orders for coal must be sent directly to JOHN FIELDS, Hazleton, Penn.

JOHN FIELDS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.

W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS MY WIFE, ANN JANE M'KELVEY, has left my bed and board on July 22, without any just cause or provocation: I hereby caution all persons against crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any bills contracted by her after this date.

JULY 24, 1862. ROBERT M'KELVEY.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!!

"ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!"

Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, *invariably* connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:45, A. M.; at 3:15, 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 5:30 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be bad at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, TWO HOURS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, cars leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and 2:45 P. M., and leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AT A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the Sixth Company of the Seventh Regiment, New-York National Guard, convened at the quarters of the regiment, Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, on Friday afternoon, July 18, 1862, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have heard with deep regret of the death of our late comrade Charles F. Van Duzer, more recently of the Twelfth United States Infantry, who fell gallantly fighting at the head of his company at the battle of Gaines' Hill, before Richmond. *And Whereas*, desirous to express to his bereaved relatives our sympathy for their deep affliction, we, the Sixth Company of the Seventh Regiment, New-York National Guard, unite in tendering the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of Charles F. Van Duzer we have lost a comrade who, during his long connection with this Company, won by his amiable and kindly bearing, his genial humor and manliness of character, both the high esteem and affection of all his fellow members. He was not less marked for his soldierly than for his manly qualities, and whilst we could not but regret his parting with us for a time to assume a higher military position, our regret is now turned to sorrow by the news of his sudden death.

Resolved, That deep and keen as may be the grief of parents over the death of a beloved son, that grief should be somewhat assuaged by the knowledge that death had met their son in the path of duty and of honor. If in this dark hour, when brave spirits are needed by our struggling country, we feel proud that men of bravery of soul have gone out from among us, how much greater should be the pride of the relatives of such men, even if the heroic action should be at the cost of a patriot's life While, therefore, we sorrow with the sorrowed, with all the patriots of our land we unite in the thought, that if our friend is dead he has died gloriously.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that the same be placed on record by this company.

COMMITTEE.

HENRY T. TEER,
EDWARD COZZENS,
T. B. MUSGRAVE,
LEWIS M. CARNES,
W. S. WOOD,
WALTER CONGDON.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, June 25, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AND EQUIPPING TWO FIRST-CLASS AND THREE SECOND-CLASS LIGHT-VESSELS.—Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 9th of August, 1862, for building and equipping two first-class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length from after side of stern post to the fore side of main stem, 98 feet: breadth of beam, moulded, 23 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, from top of limber strake to top of beam, 11 feet; tonnage about 232.

The Board will also receive proposals until 12 M., on MONDAY, the 2-th of July, 1862, for building and equipping three second-class light-vessels, of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, from top of limber strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage about 150.

The white oak to be of the best sea-coast timber and the yellow pine of the finest grain untapped Southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessels are to be constructed, and which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contracts, can be had on application to the Light-house Board, or to the Light-house Inspector at Portland, Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, at which places, also, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract; and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered, unless from persons engaged in ship building, and each offer must be accompanied by the signatures of two responsible persons as sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

Each vessel must be distinctly specified, with the sum for which the bidder proposes to build and equip her, according to the drawings and specifications, and a copy of the printed specifications must be inclosed by each bidder, as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

A drawing of the vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly; to this end the mould loft lines will be taken off, and the mould examined by the superintending officer, who will be assigned to the duty by this Board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and who will be required to see that the work executed and the materials used are in strict conformity to the terms and specifications of the contract, and who must certify to the same in writing, before the vessel will be received, and payments authorized to be made.

Persons making proposals to build any of these light-vessels may suggest any change or alterations by which the cost will be lessened, without using inferior materials, and in making such suggestions the precise character of the change or alteration will be named, with the amount saved thereby. The proposals for each vessel will state the time required to complete the vessel and deliver it to the agent of the Board at such place as may be agreed upon; the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for building Light-Vessels," and then inclosed in another envelope, and addressed to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Any person submitting a proposal may be present, and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-house Board.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS AND HATS.—Separate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 5th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal.

75,000 ARMY BLANKETS,

wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long, five feet six inches wide, and to weigh five pounds each. Also,

32,000 UNIFORM HATS, (black felt.)

All deliveries will be subject to inspection, and must conform in all respects to the sealed army patterns deposited in this Office; a just and rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples.

Proposals will be received for any part of the above articles. Bidders will state the time and amount of each delivery. The blankets are required to be delivered within ninety days, and the hats within sixty days from date of award of contract.

The right is reserved by the Deputy Quartermaster-General to accept any part or the whole of a bid offered, or to reject the bids in whole or in part, as the interest of the Government in his opinion may require. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bidder will execute a contract, with good and sufficient bond, if his bid be accepted. Proposals unaccompanied with satisfactory guarantee will not be considered; and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, the articles. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract to operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Blankets and Hats," and addressed to

G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until half past 12 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, July 31, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

Regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Duane and Reade streets, between City Hall-place and Chatham-street.

For setting curb and gutter in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of same.

For building pier foot of Fifty-ninth-street, North River.

For dredging slip between piers number Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and the agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, July 19, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
JULY 15, 1862.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of TUESDAY, July 29, 1862, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues;

In Washington-street, between Bethune and Bank streets;

In Fifty-second-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway;

In Twenty-third-street, from East River to present sewer, near Avenue A;

And for receiving basins and culverts at the northwest and southwest corners of Avenue A and Seventh-street.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
July 15, 1862.

TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Tuesday, July 29, 1862, for the paving of the following streets, to wit:

West-street, from Liberty to and through Cortlandt-street to Greenwich-street.

Eleventh-street, from Broadway to and through University-place and Thirteenth-street to Fifth-avenue;

Chambers-street and James-slip, with parts of intersecting streets, from Chatham-street to South-street;

And for crosswalks on Ninth-avenue from Fifty-third to Sixty-third streets, and on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 139th and 140th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.

ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARR,
ap5-law6mS* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subcriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 84 Carll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next—Dated July 22, 1862.

SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.
jy26-law 6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.

M. M. HENDRICKS,
ALFRED TOBIAS, } Executors.
m29-law6mS* ISAAC HENDRICKS,

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF C. WENGLER & F. FRIEDMANN, plumbers, No. 10 Av. A, is dissolved from the 21st inst., and F. FRIEDMANN transacts said plumbing business in same place in his own name and responsibility. New-York, July 22, 1862.

C. WENGLER,
F. FRIEDMANN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP FORMERLY EXisting between E. L. HENDRICK and N. D. BUSH, under the firm of HENDRICK & BUSH, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent; N. D. BUSH continuing the business as formerly, by whom all transactions of the old firm will be settled.

N. D. BUSH, No. 429 6th-av.
JULY 22, 1862.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

JUST RECEIVED—BY STEAMERS PERSIA and *Borussia*, elegant Paris made ladies' and gentlemen's traveling and shopping bags. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMSHIP
NORTH STAR,
1,800 tons, JONES Captain,
From Pier No. 3 North River,
Will sail on
MONDAY, JULY 28,

This vessel has superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to

ANDREW W. GILL,
No. 119 Chambers-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. Cook.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
CANADA, Capt. Muir.
NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st AUGUST will be:

FROM NEW-YORK.	
Chief Cabin	$150
Second Cabin	85
FROM BOSTON.	
Chief Cabin	$125
Second Cabin	70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	SATURDAY, July 26.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 4.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

This magnificent ship having proved herself unequaled for speed, safety and comfort, (sea-sickness being unknown on board,) is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.

FIRST CABIN.

From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.

State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.

Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE,

With superior accommodations, $30.

Fares by the GREAT EASTERN on and after the trip of the 9th of September will be advanced 15 per cent.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

Those intending to sail by this vessel, are requested to send all baggage not required on the voyage to the New-Brighton Ferry-slip, at the East end of the Battery, where they will receive checks for the same, at 2 o'clock P. M., Friday, the 25th inst.

The steerage passengers are requested to be at the same place, on the same day and hour, where steamers will be in readiness to carry them to the ship.

The steamer *Red Jacket* will leave pier No. 2 North River, at 8 o'clock A. M., on the 26th inst., to take cabin passengers wishing to embark from the lower part of the City, and touch at Pier foot of 10th-st., East River, to accommodate up-town passengers, leaving the latter place precisely at 9 o'clock A. M. for the GREAT EASTERN.

None but passengers allowed on board the steamer *Red Jacket*.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA KEY WEST.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. Navy, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans, *via* Key West, on SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—OWING TO THE ADVANCE IN EXchange, and the Government tax on tickets, this Company is obliged to raise the price of outward passage, and by steamers sailing after 1st August the following rates will be charged:

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, July 26.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Aug. 2.
ETNA	SATURDAY, Aug. 9.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The steamship GLASGOW will sail from Pier No. 44 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clydebuilt steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 2. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $85 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $137 and $157; Steerage, $60. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *New-York*, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.

For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW UNITED States mail steamship ST. MARY, WM. H. TALBOT, Master, will leave for New-Orleans on THURSDAY, 31st July, at 3 o'clock P. M.

She has excellent cabin accommodations.

Freight in all cases to be prepaid, and no goods will be received on board without an order from the office.

Shippers are specially cautioned against sending on board any goods declared contraband by the United States Government.

For freight or passage apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway,
Or CHARLES MORGAN, No. 2 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—ADDRESS or apply to H. W. COLVER, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND BACK PAY promptly procured by SOMES & BROWN, Solicitors, &c., No. 2 Park-place, New-York, and 7th-st., corner of F, Washington, D. C. Send or call for circulars containing information.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay $100 bounty and pensions through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF SOLDIERS, killed or died, belonging to First Long Island Volunteers, will please call on SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 28 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, July 26, 1862.
LAST DAY, POSITIVELY,
Of the celebrated National
HOLMAN OPERA TROUPE,
who give splendid performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock, when
Mr. EDWIN KELLY, Tenor and Light Comedian,
and Master LEON,
THE ETHIOPIAN CUBAS,
the best Ethiopian Singers, Dancers and Delineators, also appear. The following novelties to be seen at all hours:
THE CONNECTICUT GIANT GIRL,
9 feet 1½ inches round the body, and weighs 618 lbs.
COMMODORE NUTT'S BEAUTIFUL CARRIAGE,
NED, THE LEARNED SEAL,
Plays the Organ, Kisses his Keeper, Shoulders the Musket, Shakes Hands with the Ladies, Throws them Kisses, &c. DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS,
THE AQUARIAL GARDEN, &c., &c.
Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SUMMER SEASON.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF
Mr. JOHN COLLINS,
The distinguished Irish comedian,
Prior to his departure for Europe.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 26, 1862,
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
Myles Na Coppaleen, (with songs,)...Mr. JOHN COLLINS
The piece will be produced in the
SAME GORGEOUS MANNER
as when first represented at this establishment.
At the close of the drama Mr. Collins will sing the grand national anthem, HAIL TO THE UNION—NEVER DISSOLVE IT.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
COMPLETE AND OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
OF THE
NEW MUSICAL BURLESQUE,
FRA DIAVOLO.
The burlesque is replete with new music, comical situations, merry songs, and uproarious fun.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 26,
To commence with the great comedy of
THE IRISH LION,
TIM MOORE, with song and dance,
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 26, 1862.
RICHELIEU, OR THE CONSPIRACY.
Cardinal Richelieu (by request)......Mr. W. M. Fleming
KING COTTON, OR THE EXILED PRINCE.
Prince Pluribustah..........by......Miss Fanny Browne

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
George Christy and J. N. Briggs..Lessees and Proprietors.
George Christy..........................Stage Manager.
J. N. Briggs..........Business Manager and Treasurer.
MONDAY, July 21, and every evening during the week:
The laughable Farce of the Statue Lover—George Christy as Jake.
The famous Quartette, Reeves, Morland, Birch and Corwin.
New Overture, "The Advance of Spring"—new choruses, burlesques, &c.
A Grand Matinée every SATURDAY, at 3, for ladies and children.
Admittance 25 cents; no half price, except for children, to Matinée only.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 8 precisely.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 26.
ISABEL CUBAS in a New Divertisement.
THOMAS BAKER, and his orchestra.
Last night of the CONSCRIPT.
COSTA THELEUR, XIMENES, TOPHOFF, RONZANI, LEHMANN, WIETOFF, Mlle. LOUISE TOURNAIRE, and a host of others.
On MONDAY next will be produced, after great preparation, one of the most laughable Pantomimes ever seen.
The Gardens are open on Sunday Evening for Promenade and Refreshments.
Admission to the whole, 25 cents.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

THE GREAT FALL, NIAGARA.
BY F. E. CHURCH.

The original subscribers to the chromo-lithograph of Church's "Niagara," who were entitled to the premium engravings, in accordance with the terms of subscription, will please present their certificate at the office of S. T. WILLIAMS, No. 652 Broadway, and receive the parcel to which they may be entitled.

Circulars for this object were issued to all the subscribers in the early part of the year 1860, and as there are some who have not presented their certificates, their parcel of engravings will be retained for their benefit until the 1st of September, 1862, after which time they will be forfeited.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE, leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the foot of Robinson-st., landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Low Point, Marlborough, and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie the same evening at 7 o'clock, landing at Low Point and Fishkill. Fare 50c.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer, JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York for the above named places, from Pier No. 24, East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR NEW HAMBURGH AND MARLBOROUGH—Fare 50 cents—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. The steamer VIRGINIA SEYMOUR will leave the Pier foot of Robinson-street every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 8½ A.M.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, (James-slip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 6 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception.) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st.	at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st.	at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Dey-st.	at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4	at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.
The Favorite Steamer
CROTON
Has been withdrawn from the route. Another boat will be put on in a few days, of which due notice will be given.
JAS. A. DUMONT.

EXCURSION TO PLEASANT VALLEY.—The 11th-st. U. P. Sabbath School will go on an excursion to Pleasant Valley, on board the barge CREMORNE and steamboat F. WOODRUFF, in command of Capt. MYERS, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., leaving the docks foot of East 10th-st at 8 o'clock A. M., West 10th-st. at 8½, and West 30th-st. at 9 o'clock. And to add to the entertainment a brass band of music will accompany the excursion. Tickets 50 cents; children half-price.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO
NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLE,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

CEAD MILLE FAILTHE.

Gen. Meagher Recruiting the Irish Brigade.

The Emerald Isle will Aid the Gem of the Ocean.

Enthusiastic Gathering at the Seventh Regiment Armory---Speech by Gen. Meagher---A Rousing Meeting.

Young and old Ireland congregated *en masse* at the Seventh Regiment Armory last evening, to welcome Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, on behalf of the Irish Brigade. The room was by far too small to accommodate even half of the ten thousand who rushed to demonstrate by their presence their sympathy with the cause as well as with the noble sons of Erin who have so fearlessly thrown their lives into the breach to defend the land of the free from its traitorous assailants. The Armory was ablaze with light, and brilliant with the flags of Ireland and America tastefully disposed. Long before the hour for opening the meeting, the room was densely packed with a sweltering, but none the less enthusiastic, audience. The appearance of the band was the signal for a good-natured outburst of calls for Hibernian music of all kinds, and hearty applause greeted the musicians as they complied, and gave "The Exile of Erin," "St. Patrick's Day," "Garryowen," &c. The boys were in an excellent humor, and cheered the policeman who ordered the windows opened, the thirty gentlemen who helped themselves to water from the speaker's pitcher, and the reckless individual who threw up camp stools toward the platform, landing them on the heads of unfortunate bystanders. There were calls and hisses for "GREELEY." With the punctuality of a soldier, Gen. MEAGHER struggled toward the platform at precisely 8 o'clock, accompanied by DANIEL DEVLIN, SAMUEL SLOAN, RICHARD LALOR, JOHN SAVAGE and other gentlemen of note. The welcome of Gen. MEAGHER was uproarously cordial, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested as he took his seat beneath the huge banner:

HEADQUARTERS
OF THE
IRISH BRIGADE.

On motion of DANIEL E. DEVLIN, Hon. SAMUEL SLOAN was unanimously chosen Chairman.

Mr. SLOAN, on taking the Chair, congratulated the meeting on its numbers. Gen. MEAGHER [Great applause] had hardly expected so enthusiastic and so numerous a meeting. For himself, he was unexpectedly called to take the place of JAS. T. BRADY. [Cheers for JAS. T. BRADY.] It was well that the sons of Irishmen should unite with the sons of America in this contest. Were 20,000,000 of us to be whipped by 6,000,000? [Voices—"No, no."] We have a MCCLELLAN [cheers for MCCLELLAN] who would lead on the Irish Brigade and our army to Richmond. [Cheers for MEAGHER, and loud calls for him to speak.] He had a letter from JAS. T. BRADY. [Cries of "Read it."] He would move that JOHN SAVAGE be chosen Secretary; would they agree to that? [Yes, yes.] He would announce the names of the Vice-Presidents, which he read as follows:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Joseph Stuart, Hon. Charles P. Daly, Andrew Carrigan, Hon. Wm. Mitchell, Hon. John R. Brady, Jos. P. Quinn, Peter O'Hara, Felix O'Rourke, Hon. Robt. Emmett, James B. Nicholson, Dennis Hennessy, Jas. Murphy, Wm. L. Cole, Hon. M. Connolly, Charles Toal, Alderman Walsh, Alderman Russell, E. L. Carey, Daniel O'Reilly, Hon. M. J. Brennan, Henry Shields, Alderman Farley, James Sandford, James Kelly, John McGrath, Owen Kenny, Hon. John J. Bradley, Ed. Boyle, P. Crerar, James Moore, Michael J. Green, Thomas Krimmins, Richard Bell, Daniel Devlin, Samuel Sloan, Walter McGee, Hon. John Kelly, J. Sadlier, John B. Fogarty, Hon. R. J. Lalor, Hon. R. B. Connolly, Wm. Bradley, J. Brennan, D. C. Minton, Felix Ingoldsby, Wm. Watson, Richard O'Gorman, John O'Mahony, David M. Chauncey, Hon. Henry Hilton, Edward Hart, Joseph Wilson, B. Casserly, John Clancy, Dennis Sadlier, Ed. C. Donelly, Henry L. Hoguet, Hon. Florence McCarthy, John Hennessy, Stephen Philbin, P. B. Sweeny, Peter Rice, Ed. H. Miller, Wm. P. Powers, Patrick J. Meehan, Dines Carolin, Martin Lalor, Alderman Monaghan, Owen Keenan, E. D. Connery, John Mulally, Patrick Mulvihill, Hon. P. G. Molony, Wm. E. Robinson, Richard Busteed, Thomas McConnell, Michael Halpin, Daniel Geary.

Mr. SLOAN then attempted to read the letter of Mr. BRADY, but the eagerness to hear Mr. MEAGHER was too great to admit of it. Mr. BRADY'S letter was a formal declension of the invitation to speak, on account of physical inability. Letters were also received, but not read, from WILLIAM and JOHN O'BRIEN, and others. In conclusion, Mr. SLOAN brought forward Gen. MEAGHER, amid the most tumultuous cheering. In vain did the orator essay to commence for several minutes. His voice was drowned in the hearty welcome that greeted him from the vast assemblage. Each individual seemed to vie with his neighbor in efforts to make the most noise. Comparative quiet was, however, at length restored, and Gen. MEAGHER spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. MEAGHER.

Gen. MEAGHER commenced by saying that the cordial and energetic spirit of the meeting gratified him beyond expression. Would to Heaven that these cheers were heard on a certain camp on the James River, where the three green flags that were borne down Broadway so triumphantly were still held by those who had so bravely borne them in the battles that had proven fatal to tens of thousands in Virginia. [Great applause.] Those cheers would greatly encourage those to whom the American Republic was almost as dear as their own homes. [Applause.] They warmed the soldier to a fresher life, and nerved him to a bolder daring, [applause,] though he said it who ought not to say it.

A VOICE—"Say what you like." [Great applause and laughter.]

The Irish Brigade would rejoice in such encouragement—even more than in the commendation of the military Government. It was not for him now to tell the story of the Irish Brigade, for the exigencies of the time would not admit of it—neither would the growing boldness of the foe. But he might at some future time depict the dazzling disregard of death with which the Irish Brigade had faced the foe. [Applause.] He might find time to tell the story when the golden sheaf of plenty shall replace the lightnings of devastation in the talons of the eagle. [Great applause.] The Irish Brigade needed reinforcements. [A VOICE—They'll have it.] [Cheers.] He would give them a few statistics: The Sixty-ninth, commanded by a brave and gallant officer, Col. ROBERT NUGENT, was reduced to two hundred and ninety-five men. [Oh, oh, oh, oh!] Since the 1st of June, when it entered into the battle of Fair Oaks with seven hundred and fifty men, it had lost four hundred and ten men since that time. The Eighty-eighth Regiment, commanded by Major QUINLAN, was reduced to 400 splendid men having lost 200 fellows. [Applause.]

A VOICE—"How about the Thirty-seventh New-York."

VOICES—"Put him out," "Go out and cool yourself," "You're a fool," &c.

Gen. MEAGHER paid a high tribute of praise to the gallant dead of the Irish Brigade. He read a letter from Lieut. J. H. DONIVAN, of Co. D, Sixty-ninth Regiment, who had been wounded and a prisoner; but, though having lost his eye, was still buoyant and hopeful. The reading of the letter was received with much cheering. The Lieutenant said he had told Gen. MAGRUDER that he had one eye left and would fight for the Union yet. [Applause.] And, if he lost his other eye, he would "go it blind." [Applause and roars of laughter.] The rebels said that if they only knew where the Irish Brigade was they would send a division to take it, and capture the exiled traitor MEAGHER, and hang him from the highest tree in Richmond. [Yells, groans and cries of "They can't do it."] That was not much encouragement for him to go back. ["No," "no."] But he thought the rebels found out quick enough where the Irish Brigade was. [Cheers.] The Sixty-third Regiment had lost less than the other regiments, because it had not been called into the hotter fire which had depleted the others. That regiment had, however, done arduous and noble duty, and its numbers had been depleted so that it needed 200 men. In all there were at least 2,000 men needed to recruit the Irish Brigade to the numbers required by law.

A VOICE—Take the Black Republicans. [Laughter, cheers, and cries of "Put him out."]

Gen. MEAGHER—If that gentleman wants to indulge in any political recriminations, let him go off to the Pewter Mug.

I want 2,000 recruits.

A VOICE—You shall have all you want.

Gen. MEAGHER—Suppose I take you at your word. Just give me your name and address. [Applause and laughter, and the voice subsides.]

A VOICE—Take the Black Republicans.

Gen. MEAGHER—Any man who makes a remark like that I denounce as a poltroon and coward. Because others shrink from their duty is no reason why you should shrink from yours. [Applause.] You have no business to shift the responsibility upon others. [Applause.] We want men with muskets on their shoulders, we have officers enough in the army of the Potomac. Let those who have so nobly done their duty be promoted first. [Applause.] But how were these gaps in the noble brigade made? Were they well fed? No, soldiers could be better fed. Now and then the coffee or sugar ration would be missed in consequence of the necessity of breaking camp quickly. Latterly the whisky ration. [Cheers.] He knew they would cheer that. [Laughter.] That had been withdrawn on medicinal grounds, and that was the hardest privation they had had. [Laughter and applause.] He regretted that the Government had not adopted the offer of Mr. SANDERSON to remodel and render better the cooking of the army rations, which were now plentiful. He hoped, however, there would be arrangements made to add onions, potatoes, and even tomatoes and cabbages occasionally. But, as it was, there was plenty of good food distributed. The men should learn to take care of it better. The clothing was good, and would be amply sufficient if they would remember the maxim, "A stitch in time saves nine." [Applause.] But it was said they were over-worked in marching. That was not so. If they did more fighting, whose fault was that? [Laughter.]

A VOICE—How many were killed?

Gen. MEAGHER—You weren't, at all events; perhaps it would have been better if you were. [Applause and laughter.] If the Irish hadn't done good service, Gen. SUMNER would not so cordially have greeted them with his cheerful query, "Are the green flags ready?" Nor would the Mississipians have so vexedly said, "Here's that d—d green flag again." Nor would GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, the indomitable young Chief, [great applause,] have praised the Brigade as he did, and have expressed the wish that he had twenty thousand more such soldiers. [Great applause.] It was the fighting there that did the mischief to the Brigade. [Laughter and applause.] But some asked, was it sickness that thinned the ranks? The scurviest enemy he had would not dare tell the biggest fool that he (Gen. MEAGHER) was absent on sick leave. [Laughter.]

A VOICE—"You don't look like it."

He denied that he was any healthier than the majority of the brigade. The officers certainly had not as good treatment from the Commissary, who was obliged to supply the privates with food, while it was optional with him to supply the officers. [Laughter and cheers.] It was not, then, insufficient food, or clothing, or undue labor, or neglect of any kind, or sickness, but hard fighting of the enemy that had thinned the ranks—fighting that was the glory and pride of Irishmen. In conclusion, Gen. MEAGHER delivered an earnest, patriotic, thrilling and eloquent appeal to the Irishmen in America to do their duty to the land of their adoption, and the flag that sheltered them from oppression, by reinforcing at once the ranks of the Irish Brigade.

Come, then, Irishmen, since neither insufficient nor unsound food, nor insufficient clothing, nor excess of work, nor disease, nor any injustice, blunder or neglect, have been the causes of those red gaps in the ranks of the brigade which this day, on the battlefields of the New World, transmit the military reputation of our race, and so redeems, by a page of honest valor, the cotemporary history of a people from whose political sceptre, in the ancient palace, the pride and power seem to have passed away—[cheers]—since to their own fidelity, their own courage, their own utter disregard of life in the discharge of their duties, the decimation is owing, which I have come here to endeavor to repair, add since it should be the vehement desire and the intense ambition of every Irishman, who has one chord within him that vibrates to the traditions of that old lyric and martial land of his, not to permit its flag, so vividly emblematic of the verdure of its soil and the immortality of its faith, to be compromised in any just struggle in which it is displayed. [Cheers.] Since the things are so, I here this night call upon my countrymen in this City to throw themselves forward, and pledging themselves in life and death to it, to stand to the last by that noble little brigade which has been true to its military oath, true to the Republic against the enemies of which it strikes, true to the promises of its unfaltering friends, and true to the memories, the pride and the hopes of Ireland. [Prolonged applause.] Come, my countrymen, fling yourselves with a generous passion into the armed lines over which waves with achieved and admitted honor the flag that was once borne in wrath and triumph by the O'Neill beyond the mountains and the fords of Ulster against the stateliest and most stalwart foes of the Irish race—[cheers]—the flag which flew in defiance from the walls of Limerick until neither towers of granite nor hearts of oak could avail for life and freedom—the flag which ROBERT EMMET [loud cheers,] the last of the consecrated martyrs of our race, lavished his wealth, his genius, his life, and above all, denied himself eternally the promised happiness of a home radiant with the light and love of a wife in harmony with his own grand nature, so that he might plant it high above the stronghold of the enemy of his country, and from that eminence announce to the world through the flashings of its emerald folds, the redemption of what in history may be one of the oldest, but which in resources, in hope, in faith, in heart, in all that infuses and perpetuates a nationality, will ever be the youngest nation of the world. (Tumultuous cheering.) Come, my countrymen, one more effort, magnanimous and chivalrous, for the Republic, which, to thousands and thousands of you, has been a tower of impregnable security, a pedestal of renown and a palace of prosperity, after the worrying, the scandals and the shipwreck that, for the most part, have been for many generations the implacable destiny of our race. Come, my countrymen, in the name of RICHARD MONTGOMERY, who died to assert the liberty, and in the name of ANDREW JACKSON, who swore by the Eternal to uphold the authority of the nation; as you exult in the gallantry of JAMES SHIELDS—[cheers]—how long, as you point with the highest pride to the staunch loyalty, the patient courage and stern nerve of MICHAEL CORCORAN, follow me to the James River, and as each and all of you should emulate their example, as you are inspired by it, cast your fortunes with that brigade, which, to the credit and glory of Ireland, has already, on seven battlefields, proved its devotion to this republic, under the command and chieftainship of the fearless, the gifted, the incomitable young General of the Army of the Potomac—Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN—[tremendous cheering again and again renewed]—to whom that army is thoroughly and unanimously devoted—[renewed cheering]—and whose great and good heart has been its inspiration, as his splendid genius has been its salvation in the most critical of times.

After Gen. MEAGHER had apologized for the non-appearance of Gen. SHIELDS, and announced that the recruiting office of the Irish Brigade would be opened at the old stand, No. 596 Broadway, he retired amid a storm of applause.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be heartily given to Col. STEVENS for the prompt courtesy with which he placed the splendid armory of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., at the disposal of the Committee of Arrangements.

The meeting then adjourned amid the most earnest enthusiasm, evincing as determined patriotism and unswerving loyalty as ever was displayed in a public gathering, and practically demonstrating that the hearts of Irishmen throb with as pure devotion to our flag as ever animated the hearts of a free and noble people.

Remember, the headquarters of the Irish Brigade are at No. 596 Broadway, opposite Lafayette Hall.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

THE NEW BOUNTY.

Every recruit can get half the Fifty Dollar State Bounty within forty-eight hours of his enlistment. If he does not receive his money within that time, it is the fault of either himself or the officer who has charge of him.

Col. BLISS, who has management of this bounty and its proper distribution, is a man of system and great executive ability. He has the faculty of putting through an immense amount of work in a wonderfully short space of time, and has so managed the machinery of his bureau as to prevent all needless confusion and delay.

THE SPINOLA BRIGADE.

Col. JOURDAN has been confirmed by Gov. MORGAN as Colonel of the First Regiment of the Empire Brigade. Ex-Justice CORNELL has been appointed Brigade Quartermaster. This brigade is said to be recruiting more men in New-York than in Brooklyn. The gallant State Senator must arouse his regular constituents and make them follow him to the field as enthusiastically as they always rallied round him at the ballot-box. In the encampment at East New-York there are about a thousand men; not bad considering the short time the brigade has been under way.

THE HALLECK GUARD.

Col. PEISSNER and his indefatigable Adjutant, are working hard to complete this capital regiment. They are getting a good class of men, and have secured very popular and capable line officers. The camp at Turtle Bay Brewery is a delightful place, and general enjoyment seems to reign there supreme, not, of course, to the prejudice of discipline.

THE NEW-YORK FIFTH.

No. 506 Broadway, the headquarters of this famous regiment, is doing a lively business, first-class men pouring in rapidly. Capt. CARR expects to send off a squad to the regiment in a few days. The recruits for the Fifth are fully equipped on their departure with arms, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, underclothing and shoes. As fast as men are mustered in they receive the State bounty of $50, and full rations and lodgings.

SELECTION OF COLONEL FOR THE SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The nomination of ANTHONY CONK for Colonel of the regiment of volunteers to be raised for the Second Senatorial District, has been accepted by Governor MORGAN, and the regiment, at organization, is to proceed at once.

HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY.

This regiment (the Second of the Empire Brigade) has a good disciplinarian for Commander. Col. CLAASSEN has issued an excellent code of orders for the regulation of his own regiment and the entire camp, of which he is Inspector. The Hillhouse Light Infantry is filling up handsomely, and is a good regiment to join. Col. CLAASSEN has promulgated the following:

HEADQUARTERS HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY,
SECOND REGIMENT, EMPIRE BRIGADE,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—The following named officers of this regiment are hereby ordeed to report in person, at these headquarters, on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:

Capt. Geo. Micha and his officers.
Capt. Chas. G. Smith and his officers.
Capt. A. C. Cooper and his officers.
Capt. E. P. Doherty and his officers.
Capt. J. W. Dunn and his officers.
Capt. Thos. Goodwin and his officers.
Capt. James J. O'Malley and his officers.
Capt. W. W. Bowles and his officers.
Capt. C. M. Martin and his officers.
Capt. Jacob Woolsey and his officers.

And officers desiring to recruit for this regiment are also invited to be present. By order of

J. CLAASSEN,
Colonel commanding Second Regiment.
D. A. BOKEE, Adjutant.

THE FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

Col. GURNEY'S Regiment of National Volunteers is now fairly organized. The Surgeon, Dr. GEORGE R. CUTTER, Adjutant JOHN L. LITTLE, and Quartermaster A. M. BRADSHAW, have been mustered into the service. Great care has been taken in selecting the Line Officers, and most of them have been in active service since the commencement of the present war. The regimental camp has been established at Camp Washington, Staten Island. Col. GURNEY has been prominently connected with our State Militia since 1839, and held commission for many years in the Seventh Regiment National Guards. At the call of the President, in the commencement of present rebellion, he left his business and went with the Seventh to the seat of war; and immediately upon the return of the regiment to this City, he connected himself as Captain, and recruited a company for Col. COACHRAN'S regiment, (First United States Chasseurs,) to which organization he has been connected up to the present time. At the request of Gov. MORGAN, in June last, he was detached from his regiment by order of the Secretary of War, and has been acting as Inspector of Camps, Inspector at Camp Washington, and Military Examiner of persons applying for authority to recruit under General Order, No. 31. Col. GURNEY is held in high esteem by his associate officers in the Chasseurs, and has the highest recommendations from both Col. COCHRANE and Lieut Col. SHALER, as to his gentlemanly bearing and military experience and capacity. The regimental headquarters are at No. 814 Broadway.

NEW EXEMPTION LAW.

For the convenience of parties who are unable during the day to file their exemption papers with the County Clerk, can have them promptly done and filed by the Clerks of the Fire Commissioners, who will be at Fireman's Hall, Nos. 127 and 129 Mercer-street, every evening until the 15th of August.

THE "HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY,"

Have been in service one year, and still number 903 men. The regiment has seen much service, of which its last descent upon Beaver Dam is a fair sample. The advantage to the recruit of enlisting in an old regiment, are many and valuable. The drudgery of drilling is vastly lightened; he always finds a teacher by his side, ready and willing to give instruction; he enters at once upon the duties of a soldier, and he has experienced officers to look after his welfare. Parents or friends wishing to place recruits in the field, can find no better regiment than this in which their services will be appreciated or their soldier-like conduct guaranteed. The Colonel is J. MANSFIELD DAVIS, and Lieutenant-Colonel, JUDSON KILPATRICK.

We are requested to say Adjt. F. W. ARMSTRONG is recruiting at No. 600 Broadway, and —— LEPINE in the Park.

MILITARY COMMITTEE OF SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

There was a large attendance of members at the meeting of the Committee Thursday, which was held at the Library in the City Hall, the Chairman, Senator BRADLEY, presiding.

Major BLUNT, the officer selected to command the regiment proposed to be raised in this district, not having as yet received his commission, has obtained leave of absence, so as to enable him to come on and attend in person to the recruiting of the regiment. Some delay has arisen in the active operations of the Committee.

But Finance and Enlistment Committees have been organized in all the Wards, consisting of prominent and influential men.

There was some conversation in the Committee as to the policy of recruiting for the regiments now in the field before attempting to raise new ones.

The Corresponding Secretary was directed to communicate with the Governor in relation to Major BLUNT'S appointment, and the course to be pursued in regard to recruiting.

On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Government and people of the United States have pressing upon them the exigencies of civil war, and before them the possibility of foreign war, while delusion and conscription are bringing into the field the entire population of the rebel States, capable of bearing arms, in order to destroy the Union, and kill in the fullness of its life, the truest, purest, political liberty ever known among men, and European Powers which were for abolition while we were united, are for Slavery now that we are divided, in order that our division may be perpetual; that the interests of foreign trade and manufactures may gain by our loss, and aristocracy and absolutism get strength through our weakness; and,

Whereas, Patriotism, National honor and a true economy alike demand not only that rebellion be suppressed, but that it be speedily suppressed, while the spectacle of an entire free people in arms, is the best answer to the menace of foreign interference, and the surest safeguard against it; and inasmuch as the immediate raising of the 300,000 volunteers recently called for by the President of the United States, and the furnishing of such additional forces as the public service may hereafter call for is possible only through the active and earnest coöperation of all citizens, and the creation of a reserve force properly drilled and equipped, consisting of the entire population, capable of bearing arms, who should be immediately placed under military drill and instruction, so that all may be ready to enter the ranks whenever the call of their country comes; therefore,

Resolved 1. That it is the opinion of this Committee that there should be an immediate arming of the entire male population of the State capable of bearing arms, that they be organized for purposes of drill and military instruction, and that it is the duty of every man to devote to said instruction, including rifle practice, where practicable, a portion of his time daily.

2. That all business ought to be suspended in the City of New-York, on one day in each week, from 12 o'clock at noon for the purpose of enabling all citizens to aid the work of enlistment, and to attend to the duty of drill, to organize companies, and to assemble at drill rooms in their respective wards.

3. That convenient places for enlistment and drill be provided in every ward, and kept open day and evening, and that the services of competent military instructors be secured.

3. That these resolutions be communicated to the military committees in the different Senatorial Districts, and the State military authorities, and that they be requested to take measures for carrying out the foregoing recommendations.

WAR MEETING AT OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, July 25.

A tremendous war meeting was held in this city last evening. DELOS DE WOLF presided, and all the Supervisors of the county acted as Vice-Presidents. Speeches were made by Hon. DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN, who accepted the nomination of the War Committee for Colonel of the Third Oswego Regiment, and also by Hons. Henry Ames, J. C. Churchill, Henry Fitzhugh, D. Falling, D. Talcott, A. N. Ludington and Ira D. BROWN. Resolutions were unanimously adopted in favor of a more vigorous prosecution of the war; the confiscation of rebel property; the employment of the slaves of fugitive and rebel masters by our military and naval forces, and pledge united and determined resistance against foreign intervention in our affairs. A number of recruits were obtained on the spot.

The Board of Supervisors has added fifty dollars to the bounty of each recruit, in addition to the National and State bounty.

WAR MEETING IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 25.

An immense war meeting was held in this city to-day. Upward of 20,000 people were on the grounds. The Mayor presided. Speeches were made by Hon. Mr. WADSWORTH, Mr. LANNING, Mr. SPRAGUE and Hon. Mr. PHELPS. The speech of the latter gentleman called forth long continued cheers for old Massachusetts.

CONNECTICUT.

NORWICH, Thursday, July 24.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in this city came off here to-day and this evening.

A mass meeting on Franklin-square in the afternoon was addressed by RICHARD BUSTEED, Rev. Mr. QUINN of Providence, Gen. DAN. TYLER, Senator FOSTER, and HIRAM WILLEY of New-London.

An immense meeting in Breed Hall this evening was addressed by Hon. CHARLES CHAPMAN, and several others.

The war spirit was never more thoroughly aroused, and New-London County will furnish one regiment without difficulty.

THE SPORTING SEASON.

Exciting Trot on Fashion Course—Mr. Bonner Shows What he Can do.

Great pleasure has for days been anticipated by the patrons of the turf, from the trot which as follows was advertised for Friday afternoon. The horses were well known, their respective powers guided by the same skilfull hands, had before been tested, but with varying results, and speculation was rife, not only amongst the outsiders but with the initiated as well, as to what would be the day's decision.

For several days prior to the race, the weather had been unfair, and in the morning it was feared that there would not only be no "good track," but no "good day." Toward 10 o'clock all fear was banished, for the bright, hot sun came out *en force*, as the strategists say, and clearing away the clouds, dried the earth, heated the atmosphere and prepared in the very best possible manner, everybody who wanted to go to, and everything in any way connected with, the race.

Had each one present, and there was an unusually good attendance, including several of the gentler sex, had his hand in the veering of the weather-cock, it would have changed not a point, moved not a space. Naure did her best, and we wish we could say the same of the drivers.

After the preliminaries had been attended to, and by preliminaries we mean the bountifully, sumptuous dinner, which the fair and accustomed hands of Mrs. CROCHERON invariably prepares for her husband's guests, the congregated sports, spectators and outsiders repaired to the course.

All the horses were shown, and the selling of pools which for several days has been briskly going on, was resumed with fair patronage. The beautiful gray mare *Lady Suffolk*, which had all along been the favorite, was reported to be hurt in the knee, and consequently fell in the pool somewhat, though those who saw her "showing up" were of the judicious opinion that she was not "badly hurt at all, at all." Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that she was the favorite up to that hour, the rating in pool was as follows: 1. *Lady Sherman*; 2. *Kitty Wink*; 3. *Memnon*; 4. *Lady Suffolk*. This was not an arbitrary rating, however, for many of the knowing ones adhered to *Suffolk*, while others backed their preference for *Memnon* by the production of the little "greenbacks."

At the toss-up, *Memnon* won the pole, *Suffolk* being second, *Sherman* third, and *Kitty Wink* last. Whether intentional or not, we cannot say, but to an unbiased outsider it seemed as though they might have gotten along with half a dozen attempts at starting, but they didn't. Time after time, the horses were driven provokingly down to the stand, but never with a fair line; and it was not until this performance had disgusted everybody present, and the twelfth attempt had been made, that they got off with an honest start for the

First Heat.—*Lady Sherman* led perhaps half a length, with *Memnon* and *Suffolk* neck and neck, and *Kitty Wink* behind. *Lady Sherman* passed the quarter-pole in 37½ seconds, when a very pretty brush ensued between her and *Memnon*, which continued to the half-pole, where they passed neck and neck in 1 min. 15 sec., with *Suffolk* last gaining upon them, while *Kitty* fell behind. Here *Memnon* fell back, *Suffolk* overhauled *Sherman*, and *Kitty* maintained her rear guard. *Lady Suffolk* took the third quarter in 1 min. 52½ sec., with *Sherman* lapping her, *Memnon* and *Kitty* being together behind. The trot up the home stretch was intensely exciting. *Sherman* broke, but rallied, losing nothing, when *Suffolk* followed her example, gaining, as it seemed to us, while amid shouts and cheers and great excitement the beautiful gray mare got home with the lead in 2 min. 31 sec., followed in order by *Lady Sherman*, *Memnon* and *Kitty Wink*.

The Second Heat—Was a singular one, and caused much ill-feeling. Betting was nearly even on *Sherman* and *Suffolk*, with an inclination in favor of *Suffolk*.

After two false starts, they came up with reasonable fairness, *Suffolk* and *Sherman* close by each other, with *Memnon* and *Wink* in the rear. From the start to the stand, there was trouble. One crowded the other, and the other crowded one; first *Suffolk* broke, then *Sherman* broke, then both broke, and finally after *Sherman* had kept the lead all the way around, she came in ahead in 2 minutes 33 seconds. It was claimed and allowed that she had made entirely too much by her ups and downs, and though the charge of foul was not admitted, the Judges decided that it was a dead-heat. Certain friends of *Lady Sherman* thought it would be just as appropriate to call it a "dead beat," but the first decision stood, as being more elegant, not to say more truthful.

Of course *Suffolk's* friends were delighted, and though it made but little difference to the others, they chimed in against the winner.

For the Third Heat—There were likewise several startings, the fourth of which, however, was fair enough to obtain the word. As they got off, however, *Suffolk* broke badly and *Sherman* taking advantage of it took the pole and kept it. She made the quarter in 39 seconds, from which *Suffolk* began to overhaul her, in the consummation of which she succeeded at the half pole, which they passed together in 1 minute 16½ seconds, *Kitty* being third, and *Memnon* fourth. In going around the turn, *Sherman* brushed ahead, and succeeded, when at the third quarter, in making three lengths between herself and *Suffolk*, the time being 1 minute 56½ seconds. *Suffolk* here looked up a little, reducing gradually the gap, which, when they passed the distance pole, was but half a length. Here a beautiful and most exciting brush took place between them. *Sherman*, however, shook off the gray mare and came in ahead, in 2 minutes 35 seconds. *Kitty Wink* barely saved her distance, and *Memnon* was distanced.

The excitement was intense—blood was at fever heat. The backers of *Kitty* complained that she had been "started" so often, and sent off such distances in the operation that at least fifteen good miles had been trotted by her, enough to tire out the best of trotters. *Memnon's* friends were like the boy, they had "nothing to say." *Suffolk's* friends talked loud and strong about foul driving, pocketing and crowding, while the believers in *Sherman* stock wanted to bet, and then bet that they would win.

In order to satisfy the friends of *Lady Suffolk* a judge was sent to the half-mile pole to look out for and report foul driving, of which it was alleged there was a great deal.

The Third Heat—Received a good start, though *Suffolk* got up at the turn and lost ground, while *Sherman* and *Wink* had a brush, during which they took the quarter-pole in 39 seconds. *Sherman* was the better horse, however, and at the half-pole led her about half a length—the two keeping *Suffolk* from the pole, which was made in 1 minute 20 seconds.

From this on they began to trail out; *Sherman* led *Kitty Wink* about three lengths, while *Suffolk* was behind her another two lengths. As the bay mare made the three-quarter-pole in 1 minute 58½ seconds, *Kitty Wink* and *Suffolk* lapping each other, were about six lengths behind her.

The home stretch was taken quietly. *Lady Sherman* made the score in 2:39, *Kitty Wink* being three lengths behind her, and poor *Lady Suffolk* another half length in the rear.

To relieve the anxiety of some, to allay the feverish excitement of others, to gratify himself and please the multitude,

MR. ROBERT BONNER

trotted out one of his famous *Ledger* teams, and without parade, fussation or fooling, took the word and started glibly off. He made the quarter in 37 seconds, the half in 1:15 and the mile in 2:30¾, with *Flatbush Maid* and *Lady Palmer*. The trot was a good, honest trot, and afforded all a satisfaction such as cannot be obtained from forty thousand make-trots where one is never certain of anything, except that he is sure to lose, however he may venture.

The Fifth Heat—and last, decided the day. It was quite dark, and it was thought doubtful whether it would be well to attempt it, but excitement ruled the hour, and finally it was determined to "make a try of it." Judges were posted about the track to insure fair play, and after two starts the word was given.

Lady Sherman had the pole, *Suffolk* was second, and *Kitty* outside.

Almost at the start, the two extremes got the lead of *Lady Suffolk*, and closing, kept her behind and between them. The excitement became great; cries of "Foul" were heard on every hand; most absurd odds were offered, and, strangely, they were not taken. It was too dark to see distinctly. All one could know, was that the two leaders kept *Suffolk* behind, but what efforts were made by her to recover, how she was prevented, or whatever, was to one and all as a sealed book.

Down the home-stretch they thundered; exactly as they went off they came in.

Sherman increased a short gap between herself and *Kitty*, while the *Suffolk* was yet behind. Presently a change came up. *Suffolk*, taking advantage of an unguarded gap, sprang in ahead of *Kitty*, and almost reached *Sherman's* neck; but, after a severe trial, *Lady Sherman* made the score in 2 min. 42 sec., with *Lady Suffolk* second, and *Kitty Wink* last.

Thus ended the most exciting trot of the season; a great deal of money changed hands, and very many prophecies remain unfulfilled. The following tells the tale:

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 3 O'CLOCK—PURSE $100.

D. Mace named b. m. *Lady Sherman* ..	2	0	1	1	1
H. Woodruff named g. m. *Lady Suffolk*.	1	0	2	3	2
D. Tallman named blk. g. *Memnon*....	3	0	Dist.	0	0
D. Pfifer named b. m. *Kitty Wink*......	3	0	3	2	3

TIME.

Heats.	Quarter.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First.....	37½ sec.....	1 min. 15 sec.....	2 min. 31 sec.
Second....			Dead Heat
Third....	39 sec....	1 min. 16½ sec...	2 min. 35 sec.
Fourth....	39 sec....	1 min. 20 sec...	2 min. 39 sec.
Fifth.....			2 min. 42 sec.

BOSTON RACE MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 23, 1862.

Cold easterly winds, and a dull, lowering sky, ushered in the morning of the second day's racing here. As a natural result, the unfavorable weather exercised a prejudicial influence upon the attendance, not more than fifteen hundred people being present. The comparative absence of the fair representatives of the youth and beauty of Boston was a noticeable feature, for there is no doubt that they would have turned out in great numbers if the day had proved propitious. The track was in much better condition than on the previous day, the rain having dried up, and rendered the going comparatively good. The punctuality observed in commencing the racing at the hour named, and between the various heats, deserves remark and commendation.

It will be seen, from the subjoined report, that the two purses run for to-day were won by two horses in the stable of Dr. J. W. WELDON, of Kentucky. This gentleman, who is a staunch patron of the turf, had run his horses unsuccessfully at the Philadelphia and New-York meetings. Perseverance, however, brought its reward to-day, and his high-mettled thoroughbreds, *Hillsborough* and *Bettie Ward*, won both the races for which they were entered; and from the form they displayed, it is by no means improbable that other purses yet to be run for may fall to their lot. Dr. WELDON'S success appeared to create universal satisfaction among the lovers of the turf who witnessed his good fortune.

The first race was a handicap, one mile dash, for a purse of $200. The following four horses were entered: Dr. UNDERWOOD'S ch. f. *Emma*, 4 years, by *Logan*, 85 pounds; Dr. WELDON'S imp. b. c. *Hillsborough*, 4 years, by *Stockwell*, 90 pounds; P. C. BUSH'S b. m. *Cyclone*, 5 years, by *Vandal*, 100 pounds; and J. HUNTER'S ch. f. *Miss Jessie*, 3 years, by *Revenue*, 95 pounds. In the pools, *Miss Jessie* brought $68; *Cyclone*, $20; *Hillsborough*, $6; and *Emma*, $5.

THE RACE.

After two false starts, they got the word. *Cyclone* rushed to the front, followed by *Hillsborough*, *Miss Jessie* and *Emma*, in the order named. At the quarter pole *Hillsborough* had got on level terms with *Cyclone*, and they raced together, lapped, to the half mile. Time, 55 seconds. *Emma*, overpaced from the start, was struggling hopelessly in the rear, while *Miss Jessie*, on the third quarter, finding her effort to reach the two leaders fruitless, fell back, and the race was left to *Hillsborough* and *Cyclone*. A beautiful race up the home-stretch ensued, both horses closely locked together, and answering gamely to the spur and whip. Twenty lengths from home *Hillsborough* shot ahead, and stalling off the final challenge of *Cyclone*, won the race cleverly in 1:50¾—*Miss Jessie* being a bad third, and *Emma* beaten off.

The handicap race of two-mile heats, for a purse of $500, followed. Of the four horses entered, Mr. HUNTER'S *Sunshine* was the only one that cried "not content" with the weight (100 lbs.) imposed by the handicapper. *Trovatore* was weighted at 110 lbs., *Revenge* 100 lbs., and *Bettie Ward* 90 lbs. *Trovatore* was the favorite, selling in pools of $100 for $61; *Revenge* $25, and *Bettie Ward* $14.

First Heat.—*Trovatore* took the lead, with *Bettie Ward* second and *Revenge* last. Before reaching the quarter, *Revenge* closed up with *Bettie*, *Trovatore* carrying on the running a length in front. Down the far side they ran so close that a sheet would have covered the three, and in this way they turned into the homestretch. *Trovatore* led half a length on passing the judges' stand, on the first mile, in 1:58, *Revenge* being next him. He maintained his position in front to the last turn, when GILPATRICK, on *Revenge*, went up and challenged him. A magnificent race with these two was now witnessed, *Revenge* admirably ridden by the renowned GIL, who carefully nursed his powers for the deciding effort, winning in the last few yards by half a length. Time, 3:52. *Bettie Ward* was last—ten lengths behind *Trovatore*.

Second Heat.—The defeat of the favorite in the last heat caused great consternation among his backers, rendering them anxious to hedge. A few shrewd judges who knew *Bettie Ward's* lasting qualities, and noticed that she did not go for the first heat, backed her quietly to win the race at $40 to $100. *Bettie Ward* went off with the lead, but before reaching the quarter, *Trovatore* was head and head with her, and *Revenge* three lengths behind. *Trovatore*, on the far side, went on with the running, and kept the lead throughout the first mile; time, 1:54¾. Passing the quarter pole, *Bettie Ward* again resumed her position in front and kept it to the last turn, when *Trovatore* joined issue, and a capital race home resulted in favor of the mare by a short half length in 3:40½. *Revenge* being four lengths behind *Trovatore*.

Third Heat—*Bettie Ward* was now the favorite. *Trovatore* took the lead, with *Revenge* at his quarters, to the quarter-pole. On the lower side, *Bettie Ward*, who had been laying some distance behind, went up, passed *Revenge*, and joined issue with *Trovatore*. Coming round the last turn into the home-stretch, they were head and head together—*Bettie Ward*, after a pretty race, passing the score on the first mile three-quarters of a length in advance, in 1:59¾. She kept her lead all the way round, until, on coming into the home-stretch, *Trovatore* made his effort, and got alongside her. The two raced home so closely locked together, that none could venture to decide which had the best of it, until a few lengths from the stand, *Bettie Ward*, outlasting and outpacing her opponent, came away, and won a well-contested heat and the race by two lengths, *Revenge* being six lengths behind *Trovatore*. Time, 3:49¼.

SUMMARY.

FRANKLIN PARK COURSE, BOSTON—July 23.—Purse $200. Single dash. One mile, handicap. Second horse to receive the entrance money.

Dr. J. WELDON enters imp. bay colt *Hillsborough*, 4 years old, by *Stockwell*—90 lbs............ 1
P. C. BUSH, b. m. *Cyclone*, 5 years old, by *Vandal*—100 lbs.................. 2
JOHN HUNTER, ch. filly *Miss Jessie*, 3 years old, by *Revenue*—95 lbs................ 3
Dr. UNDERWOOD, ch. filly *Emma*, 4 years old, by *Logan*—85 lbs.................. 4

Time: 1.50¾.

Same Day—Purse $500. Two mile heats, handicap.

Dr. J. W. WELDON, b. m. *Bettie Ward*, 5 years old, by *Lexington*—90 lbs.......... 3 1 1
C. S. LLOYD, b. f. *Revenge*, 4 years old, by *Monarch*, dam *Fashion*—100 lbs......... 1 3 3
P. C. BUSH, b. h. *Trovatore*, 5 years old, by *Vandal*, dam *Marigold*—110 lbs......... 2 2 2
JOHN HUNTER, br. c. *Sunshine*, by *Balrownie*, dam. imp. *Comfort*............ drawn.

Time: 3.52, 3.46½, 3.49¼.

FOURTH DAY—BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Friday, July 25.

The racing to-day was of the most brilliant character, and terminated in a highly successful meeting. The attendance was much larger than on any of the preceding days, and included a large number of the leading families of the city. The first race was for a purse of $300, mile heats, and was won by *Throg's Neck*, beating *Cyclone* in 1:50 and 1:52¼. The latter won the first heat in 1:51½. The great event of the meeting was the three-mile heats race for a purse of $1,000. For this *Idlewild*, *Wagram* and *Avalanche* were entered. The former was the favorite, selling in $100 pools for $59, *Wagram* for $26, and *Avalanche* for $17. *Idlewild* won in two straight heats in 5:42 and 5:48. The first heat would have been won by *Wagram*, whose bridle broke in the first mile, and although the jockey in consequence, lost his control over him, he maintained a lead of several lengths throughout two miles and a half, and was only beaten on the last half mile. But for this accident he must assuredly have won the heat, and probably the race. The next heat was won by *Idlewild*, by three lengths, *Avalanche* being second, and *Wagram* third.

Another day's racing takes place on Tuesday next, for the benefit of Mr. CASSADY, when a four-mile heat will come off.

Gen. Halleck's Order No. 3.

The following is Gen. HALLECK'S "Order No. 3," about which so much is said;

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.—1. It has been represented that *important information respecting the numbers and condition of our forces is conveyed to the enemy by means of fugitive slaves who are admitted within our lines.* In order to remedy this evil, it is directed that no such persons be hereafter permitted to enter the lines of any camp, or of any forces on the march, and that any now within such lines be immediately excluded therefrom.

2. The General Commanding wishes to impress upon all officers in command of posts and troops in the field, the importance of preventing unauthorized persons of *every* description from entering and leaving our lines, and of observing the greatest precaution in the employment of agents and clerks in confidential positions.

By order of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.
WILLIAM MCMICHAEL, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The matter, it will be remembered, was brought up in Congress, when Mr. BLAIR read a letter, showing how Gen. HALLECK understood his order and his duty. It was as follows:

To Hon. F. P. Blair, Washington:

DEAR COLONEL: Yours of the 4th inst. is just received. Order No. 3 was in my mind clearly a military necessity.

Unauthorized persons, black or white, free or slave, must be kept out of our camps, unless we are willing to publish to the enemy everything we do or intend to do.

It was a military and not a political order.

I am ready to carry out *any* lawful instructions in regard to fugitive slaves which my superiors may give me, and to enforce *any* law which Congress may pass, but I cannot *make* law, and will not *violate* it.

You know my *private* opinion on the policy of enacting a law confiscating the slave property of rebels in arms. If Congress shall pass it, you may be *certain* I shall enforce it.

Yours truly,
H. W. HALLECK.

The Convention of Committees on National Affairs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To the numerous inquiries made of me, whether I approved the resolutions passed by a Sub-Committee of the "Convention of Committees on National Affairs," held at the Chamber of Commerce on the 24th inst., recommending the President to issue a proclamation of emancipation, I reply, I did not, and do not, nor do I think they would pass the Convention of Committees without material modification.

July 25, 1862. JONATHAN STURGES.

Resignation of Rebel Members of the Baltimore City Council.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 25.

All the secession members of the second branch of the City Council have resigned, in compliance with an invitation from Gen. WOOL that their resignations would tend to the preservation of peace. A special election will soon take place to fill the vacancies with loyal men.

[Advertisement.]

THE REBEL'S LAMENT.—

Oh! for the days long passed away,
When, with a pocket-full of "rocks,"
I used to promenade Broadway,
And buy my stylish hats from KNOX.

Ah, me! how well I can recall
The mem'ry of those graceful styles,
Which, every Spring and every Fall,
To get I rode a thousand miles.

[Advertisement.]

We assert it boldly—there are no other medicines so reliable, effectual and convenient as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, always ready for use. They are invaluable to the soldier, exposed to wounds, sores, fevers and bowel complaints. They never fail. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND GALA DAY AT BARNUM'S, and last day of the HOLMANS. Performances at 3 and 7¾ o'clock, P.M.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Yumuri, from Matanzas—Capt. Thompson, Mrs. Hegan, Mrs. Wiegan, J. Flock, T. Bonfich, J. Walker, J. Martin, L. A. Quinn.

In brig Beagle, from Demerara—Mr. McArthur.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 50 | Sun sets .... 7 22 | Moon sets.... 0 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 26 | Gov. Island. 8 15 | Hell Gate.... 9 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 25.

Cleared.

Steamship Great Eastern, (Br.,) Paton, Liverpool, Howland & Aspinwall; City of New-York, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Borussia, (Hamb.,) Trautmann, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co; Blackstone, Sturges, New-Orleans, J. & N. Smith & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Monson, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships Consignment, Tukey, Liverpool, Walsh, Carver & Chase; E. H. Taylor, Lord, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley.

Barks Minnesota, Symmes, Havana, J. & T. A. R. Webster; Louisa, (Br.,) Yeomans, Gloucester, Eng., John Jackson; D. Trowbridge, Dentil, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Britannia, (Pruss.,) Krause, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Redwing, Clark, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; H. F. Colthurst, Emery, Montego Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Machias, Shoppy, Tarragona, Thompson & Hunter; Allandale, (Br.,) McBurnie, St. Johns, N. F., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Penguin, Conyers, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

Schooners W. L. Burroughs, Dalzell, London, Thomas Dunham; Adeline, Young, St. Ann's Bay, Jam., Eldridge & Co.; Boston, (Br.,) Smith, Sackville, N. B., D. R. De Wolfe; Emma, (Br.,) McGuire, St. Stephens, G. Boardman; H. E. Bishop, Amazon, Portsmouth, N. H., S. W. Lewis & Co.; Eureka, (Br.,) Fowler, St. Johns, N. F., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Golden Fleece, Hall, Belfast, Me., R. P. Buck & Co.; Venus (Br.) Crane, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolfe.

Sloops Planter, Appleby, Providence, H. L. Rackett; Active, Bolles, Newport, C. B. Hussey; Amelia, Chase, Hamburg, Conn., master; Kitty Ann, Horton, Norwich, Bentley, Smith & Co.; John Adams, Hallock, New-Haven, H. L. Rackett.

Arrived.

Steam-frigate Guerriere, (Fr.,) DeCounning, Vera Cruz 10 ds.

Steamship St. Mary, (new,) Lawler, Wilmington, Del., 21 hours, in ballast to Chas. Morgan.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer H. Mankin, Thompson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Pelican, Laker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Bark Ocean Bride, (of Boston,) Pressey, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton. 17th inst., lat. 27 20, lon. 79 40, was boarded by U. S. steam gunboat Santiago de Cuba.

Bark Luconia, (Hol.,) Hulshoff, Rotterdam May 10, and Falmouth, Eng., June 10, with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had light winds first part of passage, and heavy E. N. E. to N. E. winds the latter part.

Bark Yumuri, Anderson, Matanzas 12th inst., with sugar to Stevens Bros. Has anchored in the Lower Quarantine.

Brig Beagle, (Br., of London,) Sutton, Demerara 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Howland & Aspinwall. 9th inst., Joseph Roman, cook, of London, fell overboard and was lost.

Brig Wm. Nichols, Frietz, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Kensington, Hayden, Fortress Monroe 23d inst., to master. 23d inst., on Winter Quarter Shoal, saw a schr. ashore with both masts gone, and the sea making a clean breach over her; had apparently just gone on.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. W., and light.

Sailed.

U. S. steam transports Eastern State, and Oriole, for Harrison's Landing; New-York, for Washington, D. C.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Blackstone, seized by order of the Collector of the port, has been released, no contraband goods having been found; she is now taking in her cargo at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and will sail to-morrow (26th) for New-Orleans.

The steamship St. Mary, which arrived last evening from Wilmington, Del., is a new iron boat of 780 tons burden, has a beam engine, 50 inch cylinder and 11 feet stroke. She will load for New-Orleans.

The U. S. gunboat Flambeau is now on the Balance Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

Foreign Ports.

At Matanzas, 12th inst., bark Transit, and brig Morning Star, for New-York in 4 ds., taking in ballast; brigs Proteus, for New-York 15th, ldg.; Stampede, for do., ldg.

At Mayaguez, 1st inst., bark Mayflower, for New-Haven in 7 ds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH
&
BROTHER'S
NEW-YORK

PALE
XXX
ALE

IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,
NEW-YORK.

THE NEW CHURCH AND NEW DISPENSATION—Its chief minister will preach the Word of God for Judgment, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. If you love divine truth come and hear. Seats are free.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.